

JPRS-SEA-84-178

26 December 1984

Southeast Asia Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

26 December 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Columnist Analyzes, Discards Fr. Gore's Local Campaign (B. A. Santamaria; THE AUSTRALIAN, 30 Oct 84)	1
Local Firm Seeks 35 Percent of New European Merger (David Uren; THE AGE, 25 Oct 84)	3
Government Releases Japan Beef Agreement Details (Allan Yates; THE AUSTRALIAN, 29 Oct 84)	5
'High Level' Trade Mission in Japan for Coal Talks (THE AUSTRALIAN, 22 Oct 84)	7
Briefs	
Population Figures	9
Decreased Economic Growth	9

INDONESIA

Commentary Hails Cooperation Among ASEAN Members (Jakarta Domestic Service, 4 Dec 84)	10
--	----

KAMPUCHEA

Journalist Recounts Days Spent on Kampuchea's Western Border (Nguyen Dinh Chien; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, various dates)	12
--	----

MALAYSIA

VOMD Airs MNRPM Statement on Religious Issue (Voice of Malayan Democracy, 5 Dec 84)	38
Mahathir's Visit to Africa Previewed (Kuala Lumpur International Service, 7 Dec 84)	42

PAPERI Statement on Mohamed's Birthday (Voice of Malayan Democracy, 5 Dec 84)	44
--	----

Briefs

Vietnamese Immigrant Resettlement	47
ASEAN Forest Management Institute	47
TV Agreement With Brunei	47

PHILIPPINES

Manila Afternoon Paper Sceptical on End of 'Diablo' (Benjie Ayllon; PM, 15 Nov 84)	48
Fifteen Armalites Stolen From Quezon City Armory (Billy O. Dalisay; PM, 17 Nov 84)	50
Military Strengthens Ties With Tribal Datus (THE PHILIPPINE ARMY NEWS, 15 Oct 84)	51
Army Paper Editorial on AFP Role in 'Hot Issues' (THE PHILIPPINE ARMY NEWS, 31 Oct 84)	52
Benguet Seeks Relief From 'Unwarranted Government Interference' (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 6 Nov 84)	54
Paper Tasks Comelec in Feud With Court (Editorial; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 6 Nov 84)	56
Exporters Assail Government Business Activities (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 7 Nov 84)	57
Establishment Paper Hits Reagan 'Communist Specter' Remark (Lily Lim; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 7 Nov 84)	59
Government Helplessness in Panamin 'Mess' Reported (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 5 Nov 84)	61
MALAYA Reports 'Militant' Labor Seeking Foreign Support (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 5 Nov 84)	63
Further Report on Details of Opposition Unity Plan (Joel C. Paredes; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 6 Nov 84)	64
Rizal Steelmill Strike Violence Reported (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 7 Nov 84)	66
Workers Picket Police HQ Over Harassment Inaction (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 7 Nov 84)	68
KMU Raps Laurel, Government Wage Order (Jimmy Montejo; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 7 Nov 84)	70

Barangay Captains To Be Issued Firearms (Jun Ramirez; BULLETIN TODAY, 7 Nov 84)	72
Japan's Credit Loan Terms Up for Review (BULLETIN TODAY, 7 Nov 84)	73
Two NPA Commanders Die in Zamboanga Clash (THE MINDANAO MIRROR-BULLETIN, 5-11 Nov 84)	75
Davao Bishop Speaks Out Against Strikes, Rallies (PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM, 6 Nov 84)	76
Davao Traders Organize NFA Boycott (MINDANAO TIMES, 3 Nov 84)	77
Briefs Warring MNLF Factions Clash	78

SINGAPORE

Dhanabalan Writes on Cooperation Within ASEAN (Singapore Domestic Service, 7 Dec 84)	79
---	----

THAILAND

Columnist on Need for Lobbyists in U.S. (Theh Chongkhadikij; BANGKOK POST, 21 Nov 84)	80
Prem Economics Advisor Profiled (BANGKOK POST, 17 Nov 84)	82
Prem Economics Advisor Interviewed on Devaluation (Sunissa Hancock; BANGKOK POST, 18 Nov 84)	84
Chamoy Still Running Share Funds After Ban (Nattaya Chetchotiros; BANGKOK POST, 21 Nov 84)	89
Revanchist Attitudes on Khao Praviharn (Pornvilai Carr; BANGKOK POST, 18 Nov 84)	91

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV Criminal Code on Crimes Against State, Economic Crime (NHAN DAN, 8 Nov 84; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 9 Nov 84)	93
Articles 74-190	
Articles 191-278	

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Hua Giang Security (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 9 Oct 84)	159
Police Battalion Protects Property, Passengers (Hanoi Domestic Service, 7 Dec 84)	160
Editorial Urges Better Care for Material, Mental Life of Troops (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 12 Oct 84)	161
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID	
Thai Paper Cites UNHCR on Orderly Departure Program (BANGKOK POST, 7 Dec 84)	164
NHAN DAN Editorial Hails LPDR's Successes (Hanoi Domestic Service, 30 Nov 84)	165
NHAN DAN Hails Friendship Treaty With MPR (Hanoi Domestic Service, 2 Dec 84)	168
Hanoi Views Conflicts Among Thai Ruling Circles (Hanoi Domestic Service, 1 Dec 84)	171
Justice Minister Phan Hien Visits Nicaragua (Hanoi Domestic Service, 3 Dec 84)	173
WPC Delegation Calls on Various Organizations (VNA, 8 Dec 84)	174
Activities at Finland-Aided Shipyard Described (VNA, 9 Dec 84)	175
Van Tien Dung Comments on SKDA Soccer Tournament (Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Dec 84)	176
Briefs	
CEMA Aid to Light Industry	177
Japanese Youth Delegation	177
World Peace Council Delegation	177
New Cypriot Envoy	177
Publishing Cooperation With USSR	178
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
Pham Van Dong Meets With District Delegates (NHAN DAN, 8 Oct 84)	179
Le Thanh Nghi Visits Cao Bang Province (Hanoi Domestic Service, 7 Dec 84)	181

Briefs		
Kien Giang Party Development		182
ECONOMIC PLANNING TRADE AND FINANCE		
Cartoons Condemn Variations in Prices, Appropriation of Public Lands		
(DOC LAP, 14 Nov 84)		183
AGRICULTURE		
NHAN DAN on Agricultural Transformation in Nam Bo		
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 9 Oct 84)		184
Problems in Ho Chi Minh City Products Sector Noted		
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Dec 84)		186
Briefs		
Thai Binh Rice Yields		187
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION		
VNA on Power Industry Development in Vietnam		
(VNA, 8 Dec 84)		188
Briefs		
Four-Seat Tourist Car		190
Cuu Long Engineering Network		190
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS		
Thanh Hoa Roads, Bridges Repaired After Flooding		
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 4 Dec 84)		191
Briefs		
Wired Radio Expansion		192
POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE		
Cartoons Deride Superstitious Practices, Marriage Brokering		
(LAO DONG, 8 Nov 84)		193
Briefs		
Muong Ethnic Minority Conference		194

COLUMNIST ANALYZES, DISCARDS FR. GORE'S LOCAL CAMPAIGN

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 30 Oct 84 p 9

[Commentary by B. A. Santamaria in "Politics a Personal Viewpoint"--"Gore's Marxist Utopia Nothing but a Totalitarian Nightmare"]

[Text]

FATHER Brian Gore has obviously transferred his missionary task of "consciousness-raising" from the Philippines to Australia.

This is the burden of the series of addresses he has delivered since he arrived back in his native land. Whereas he enjoyed united support in his brave resistance to victimisation by the Philippines military, and to a Government which includes murder and theft in its program, that support is likely to dissipate in Australia.

The problems occasioned by his present mission relate both to theory and to practice. At the philosophical level, he does not regard the Marxist elements within liberation theology as a major obstacle to Christian acceptance. At the practical level, he apparently believes the Philippines communist New People's Army will win, that the Church should accommodate itself to its victory, and that it is "far too late" to create a social (or Christian) democratic party of opposition.

Although Father Gore probably regards the theory as less important than the action, the heart of the problem lies in the fallacies of liberation theology.

As defined by its prophets, Outierrez and Segundo among them, it is not theology -- that is substantially about God, or about religion -- at all. It is only marginally so. It is substantially about politics, and Marxist models of social and political change.

Central to the Christian faith are certain beliefs -- about God, Christ, the Virgin Mary, the incarnation, the redemption, the eucharist, eternal life.

Central to liberation theology are Marxist concepts like the class struggle, oppression, colonialism. The liberation theologians do not deny the traditional Christian beliefs. They simply treat them as unimportant. Eternal life barely rates a mention. Reality is here and now.

To justify their theory, the liberation theologians advance a number of apparently simple Biblical arguments founded on both the Old and New Testaments.

One of the most frequent is that Christ was condemned to die on the cross because he came into conflict with the governing classes of his day, in the interests of the poor and oppressed. That interpretation is designed to justify their primarily political action. That interpretation is simply false. Christ's "crime" was blasphemy: he claimed to be God.

It was for this that He was condemned, although the Sadducees had their own political interests to serve. He never pretended to be a social reformer. What is true is that religious principles should inspire politics, like every other aspect of life. But there is a clear dividing line between the authority which attaches to religious truth and that which attaches to the various forms of political

action, whether democratic or revolutionary.

Those, like Father Gore, who believe the communists will come to power in the Philippines and that Catholics should accommodate themselves to the inevitable, are likely to prove as mistaken as the left-wing Christian Democrats in Chile and Uruguay. Armies do not surrender power to guerillas.

Gutierrez, Segundo and their colleagues begin with the proposition that "capitalism is bad, socialism is good" and end by advising us to learn from Marx's analytical method, including his doctrine of class war.

Learn what?

The Marxist thesis has been put into practice in the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, East Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, North Korea.

Nobody has any excuse for not knowing that the society which has developed from Marxist theory, in every single case, is uniformly one of brutal totalitarian dictatorships in which the privileged bureaucracy, having killed millions of their opponents, enjoy the same comparative levels of living as do privileged classes in every country.

Is this what they want us to learn? If they say, "But it will be different in Latin America or the Philippines", I can only answer that Christianity demands faith. But not credulity.

Does this mean Christians

should do nothing about the social order? No, it doesn't.

The right course for bishops, priests, theologians is to get back, not to Marxism, but to the Catholic Church's own social doctrines: insistence on respect for the integrity of the individual person, on the primacy of the family, on the small unit of production, peasant proprietorship in agriculture and worker ownership in industry backed by co-operatives, on small government and administration, on the defence of human-rights and resistance to oppression.

When Father Gore states it is "too late" to bring this about in the Philippines, one can only answer, "Better late than never". If it proves impossible, the Catholic Church in the Philippines must shoulder a large share of the historic responsibility.

In the '60s, it cold-shouldered the efforts of a small group of laymen to build a mass Christian Democratic party on the foundation of the Federation of Free Farmers. It then permitted the Marxist penetration of its religious orders, its seminaries, and its social action agencies, to go on unchecked.

Now we have priests who rationalise that abysmal record by telling the faithful to accommodate themselves to the communists. If that advice is followed and is effective, what they will get is not the first and only successful Marxist utopia, but another Vietnam.

LOCAL FIRM SEEKS 35 PERCENT OF NEW EUROPEAN MERGER

Melbourne THE AGE in English 25 Oct 84 pp 19, 21

[Article by David Uren]

[Text]

CRA intends spending \$210 million to buy a 35 per cent stake in a new steel company, to be formed from the steelworks of Krupp and Kloeckner, which would have sales 80 per cent higher than BHP's steel division.

CRA's payment will be made over a number of years, depending on how fast the new joint steel company, which would be ranked twelfth in the western world, takes iron ore from Hamersley under long-term contracts.

CRA, Krupp Stahl and Kloeckner-Werke last night announced details of the proposed merger, the broad outline of which was leaked to the West German Press last week.

Kloeckner and Krupp will contribute their steel making operations to the joint venture which will give Kloeckner a 20 per cent interest and Krupp 35 per cent. A separate technology development and licencing company will be formed in which CRA will have 50 per cent and the joint venture 50 per cent. CRA will retain its right to convert loans to Kloeckner, which will be left with its manufacturing operations, into an equity interest of up to 25 per cent.

CRA's chairman, Sir Roderick Carnegie, said his group was buying market access for Australian raw materials in the future and a position in steelmaking technology. CRA believed the future for Australian raw materials lay in further processing.

It was similar logic which lay behind Comalco's \$US400 million purchase of Martin Marrietta's aluminium interests in America, announced last week and that

company's \$100 million investment in Showa Denko early last year.

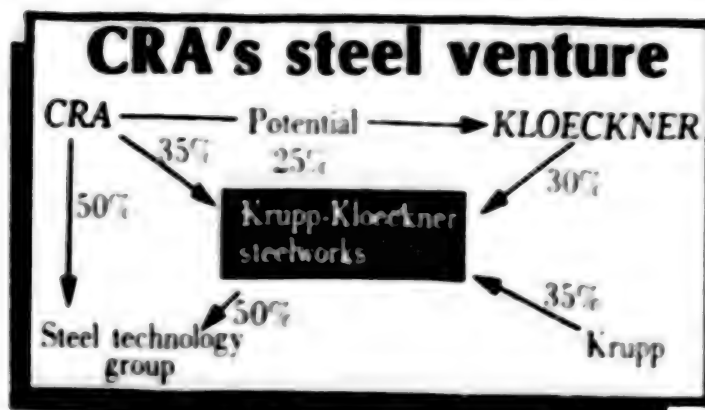
The joint venture would initially have a raw steel making capacity of 13.3 million tonnes. The merger has been prompted by the heavy overcapacity and poor financial position of the European steel industry and it would be intended to cut the group's capacity to 8.1 million tonnes a year, roughly last year's production. It would have a continuous casting capacity of 5.5 million tonnes. Annual sales would be worth about \$4 billion.

The joint venture would have total assets of 10 billion deutschmarks (\$4 billion) of which shareholder equity would be 1.5 billion deutschmarks (\$600 million). It would have a poor balance sheet with debts of 5 billion deutschmarks (\$2 billion).

Last year, the steel interests of the two companies lost about 500 million deutschmarks (\$200 million), however Krupp's steel interests have been at break-even for the past six months and Kloeckner has been at break-even for the past quarter.

Sir Roderick said the steel industry was unlikely to recover quickly, and CRA would not have been able to afford the purchase if it were. He said the costs of rationalisation would keep the joint venture at about break-even for the next two years but he hoped for some contribution to CRA after that.

He said CRA did not expect a dramatic rise in Hamersley's sales to Europe as a result of the investment. CRA's main interest was in securing the market for iron ore in the long term, against



stiff competition from Brazil. The joint venture would be expected to take 3 to 4 million tonnes of Hamersley iron ore a year. In the longer term, he hoped the joint venture would take other raw materials, particularly coal.

The merger must be approved by the supervisory boards of both Kloeckner and Krupp. Under German law, unions and employees have equal representation on supervisory boards with shareholders. Union support for the deal, which will involve a considerable reduction in the proposed venture's 43,000 workforce, will be essential. The merger has strong backing from the West German

Government which would subsidise the restructuring.

Sir Roderick said CRA's investment in no way detracted from its commitment to upgrade Hamersley ore in Western Australia when economically feasible. He said the joint venture would provide a market for ore upgraded to 97 per cent iron content and would provide CRA with the technology to undertake such a grass roots venture.

The separate technology company, in which CRA will have a 50 per cent interest, will bring together both Kloeckner's direct reduction steel technology and Krupp's electric arc technology.

CSO: 4200/227

GOVERNMENT RELEASES JAPAN BEEF AGREEMENT DETAILS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Allan Yates]

[Text]

THE Federal Government yesterday released details of its long-awaited four-year beef agreement with Japan, and immediately admitted its disappointment that a higher market share could not be retained.

After months of lobbying and negotiation, Australia has been awarded an increase in quota of 2100 tonnes a year in the four years to 1987-88. This compares with the quota increase awarded to the United States earlier this year of 6900 tonnes.

Although the agreement was formally announced by the Minister for Trade, Mr Bowen, and the Minister for Primary Industry, Mr Kerin, the quota figures have been widely known since the US finalised negotiations in April.

Mr Bowen and Mr Kerin said the agreement, reached after two years of "protracted and intense negotiations", would provide a basis for growth in beef exports to Japan during the next four years.

They were critical of an agreement reached by the former trade minister, Mr Anthony, which ran from 1979 to 1983.

The ministers said Australia had lost an increasing share of the market to other countries in that time. The share had fallen from 85 per cent in 1977 to 67 per cent in 1983.

"We have been working to secure the best deal possible for the Australian industry following the ill-considered actions of the previous government which saw Australia

increasingly disadvantaged in the Japanese market," they said.

This claim was disputed last night by the Opposition spokesman on trade, Mr Ralph Hunt. He said the negotiations for the new agreement had been bungled.

"The new agreement, which has finally been confirmed 30 months after the expiration of the former agreement, will cost Australian producers an estimated 10 per cent of the quota market in Japan," he said.

Increase

Coupled with recent heavy losses in other important markets, the new agreement will have longer-term detrimental effects on the beef cattle industry.

Japan will increase its total imports of meat from 141,000 tonnes in 1983-84 to 171,000 tonnes in 1987-88.

Of this increase, the major quota share of 6900 tonnes a year has gone to imports of grain-fed beef — traditionally the preserve of the US. Imports of grass-fed beef, which is Australia's domain, rose 2100 tonnes a year.

Mr Bowen and Mr Kerin said they were disappointed the Japanese Government had again chosen to give preference to grain-fed beef.

They expressed their concern that the arrangements would "prevent the expansion of the beef trade by possible granting increased market access to the beef industry."

Japan's import needs are handled mainly through the enormous Livestock Import and Production Corporation (LIPC) which has a virtual monopoly over most major products imported by Japan.

Under the new agreement, Japan has agreed to adjust some import arrangements to allow for direct negotiations between Australian suppliers and Japanese private buyers of beef. This is likely to affect only about 10 per cent of the LIPC's allocation.

For the first time, Japan has also given assurances on the trade of Australian chilled and aged beef. It will maintain chilled beef imports of 24,000 tonnes a year and increase its annual imports of aged-frozen beef to 14,000 tonnes a year by 1987-88.

CSO: 4200/227

'HIGH LEVEL' TRADE MISSION IN JAPAN FOR COAL TALKS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English: 22 Oct 84 p 12

[Text]

A HIGH-level Australian trade mission is in Japan this week for talks on future coal supplies and contracts in a bid to head off strong American pressure on the Japanese to buy more US coal at Australia's expense.

The mission, led by the Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Walsh, follows fears in Australia that the US could end up with an increased share of the Japanese coal market at Australia's expense - which happened with Australia's beef quota earlier this year.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade, Mr Bowen, yesterday said the mission would seek to "reinforce" Australia's important role in Japanese coal trade. It would lobby against any "non-commercial factors" which might influence future Japanese decisions.

The delegation comprises senior government and departmental officers, business and union representatives.

Government sources said fears of a cut in imports of Australian coal were very real.

Japan enjoys a balance of trade surplus with the US, and this has brought substantial pressure from the US for Japan to increase American imports.

The sources said this kind of pressure had allowed the US to pick up a substantial increase in the Japanese beef quota allocation at Australia's expense earlier this year.

The Americans were also negotiating coal contracts with the Japanese, and the sources said the Government had de-

cided to send the Australian mission to Japan in a bid to counter that pressure.

Reliable

Australian companies were dealt a serious blow in May when they were forced to accept price cuts of up to \$3 a tonne for their hard coking coal trade to Japan.

The cut came on top of the industry downturn, which has triggered large-scale retrenchments among Australian coal companies.

The mission has a range of meetings scheduled with the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the steel industry and electric power companies on steaming coal, coking coal and iron ore trade matters.

"Japan is Australia's largest market for these commodities and Australia is not only Japan's largest supplier, but the only country that supplies the full range," Mr Bowen said.

"The mission will seek to reinforce Australia's important role in this trade and in meeting Japanese needs in a more competitive and reliable way."

He said coal and iron ore markets had become difficult.

Oversupply had not only created trade problems, but large unemployment problems within the Australian industry.

Mr Bowen said the Government and the industry were aware of the potential threat, although he refused to name the US.

"I am also concerned at repeated attempts by interna-

tional competitors to persuade the Japanese Government and Japanese consumers to introduce non-commercial factors in purchasing decisions," he said.

"While I have been assured such pressure is being resisted, it is most important that we again stress the mutual benefit to be gained by Japan and Australia in further developing the coal and iron ore trade between us."

Mr Bowen said the representative nature of the trade mission reflected the consultative and co-operative approach being pursued to ensure the healthy development of the mineral industry.

The mission includes senior the chairman of the Australian Coal Association, Mr T.J. Yeoward, the executive general manager of BHP, Mr W. Burge, and the general secretary of the Miners' Federation, Mr Barry Swan.

CSO: 4200/227

BRIEFS

POPULATION FIGURES--Australia's population has topped 15.5 million. The Bureau of Statistics estimates that the number of people in Australia reached 15,507,000 at the end of March this year--that is an increase of about 55,000 during the quarter. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Dec 84 BK]

DECREASED ECONOMIC GROWTH--Australia's economic output, as measured by gross domestic product, declined by almost 1 percent in the September quarter--the first quarterly fall since June 1983. Radio Australia's economic correspondent explained the lack of growth was due to patchy output of manufacturing industry, the subdued level of investment, and a leveling out in farm products. Overall, Australia's economic growth over the last 6 months had been about 3 percent, and its gross domestic product has increased by 4.3 percent in the past 12 months. Treasurer Keating said, while the high figures were slightly disappointing, they remained consistent with overall economic growth projected in the August budget. Mr Keating said demand was growing firmly, business investment was expected to pick up strongly as the year progressed, and inflation was continuing to fall. [Summary] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Dec 84 BK]

CSO: 4200/258

COMMENTARY HAI/S COOPERATION AMONG ASEAN MEMBERS

BK041706 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Cooperation Among ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia signed the 1984 border security agreement on Monday, 3 December, following a brief meeting in Yogyakarta between Armed Forces Commander General L. B. Murdani and Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Home Affairs Minister Musa Hitam. The agreement is to revise and expand the 1972 cooperation agreement to not only include land operations in border areas between East Malaysia and Kalimantan, but also to cover waters of the Straits of Malacca and airspace over the countries' border.

It is worth noting that the agreement is a bilateral agreement between Indonesia and Malaysia and that it is not intended to be a step toward collective security cooperation among ASEAN countries. Both Armed Forces Commander Murdani and Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam made it clear that this cooperation emphasizes comprehensive security, which should include promotion of economic cooperation. Murdani even stated categorically that Indonesia had never entered into security or military agreements involving more than two countries.

His remark implies that the 1967 Bangkok Declaration continues to inspire the ASEAN countries, in that ASEAN is not a military alliance, but a South-east Asian association the purpose of which is to promote economic growth and regional peace. These two matters should go hand in hand as it is impossible to promote economic growth without security and peace--national, regional, and international.

The two countries' experience in dealing with communist terrorists along the border has contributed to smooth development efforts and the well-being of the peoples of the two countries. Regional groups in the North and South have admitted that ASEAN has succeeded in minimizing the impact of the world recession, compared with other developing countries. An Arab-Asian cooperation forum, which was held in Amman, Jordan, recently (?stressed) the importance of making ASEAN's cooperation pattern a pattern for cooperation among South countries. On the one hand, international recognition of and respect for ASEAN is encouraging; on the other, we should also realize that its successes are not yet maximal. ASEAN still has to do

many things. It is not impossible that it will have to face obstacles or threats in the future nationally and bilaterally, including communist and other threats, including drug abuse.

We are convinced that the promotion of economic cooperation and strengthening of national security in each ASEAN member country will avoid possible conflicts among neighboring countries and enhance national development for the well-being and prosperity of the people in this region.

CSO: 4213/68

JOURNALIST RECOUNTS DAYS SPENT ON KAMPUCHEA'S WESTERN BORDER

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Chien: "Battambang: On the Frontline"]

[17 Aug 84, p 2]

[Text] The Legend of the Sang Ke River

It was evening in Battambang. Sim, a reporter for SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA (SPK), had invited me to take a walk along the bank of the Sang Ke River. The two of us have known each other since meeting at the congress to celebrate the achievements of the front. Interestingly, we are both of the same age and were both born during the month of August. Sim, a good looking man of average build, was born in Phnom Penh and speaks Vietnamese very well. Although I only recently arrived in Kampuchea, I have picked up their language rather quickly. We often say to each other, with a certain pride, that "we are like twin brothers."

The rainy season has begun. However, the rain in Battambang is only light and intermittent, like the opening sections of a grand symphony. It is still basically windy and sunny in the city. At 1800 hours in the evening, the golden rays of the sun still shine on the roofs of the temples, on the freshly washed leaves of the coconut trees. The Sang Ke River has not risen much and is only waist deep at some places. The section that flows past the city is like a canal bearing red alluvial soil. Everyday, hundreds of persons make their way to the banks of the river to sift the sand for gold. They work up and down the river from dawn to dusk using simple implements, a sheet metal or galvanized iron sieve fashioned into the shape of a conical hat. However, Sim told me that a lucky person can find a few chi [1 chi=3.75 grams] in a day or at the very least a few grams worth tens of riel. As I watched this unique scene unfold, I asked Sim:

--"While I was in Siem Reap, I learned of the legend about how, in ancient times, the father and son of a certain family were given a solid gold walking stick by the gods. With it, they travelled to many different places in Kampuchea. But when they reached this area, they lost their valuable walking stick while wading across the Sang Ke River, so engrossed were they in

admiring the beautiful scenery. Is that not why this area is as rich as it is today?"

Sim smiled and replied:

--"Similar tales are told everywhere in Kampuchea. The people have given names based on these tales to every region of the country. For example, Phnom Penh is called Ba Penh Mountain, Ba Penh being the princess who found the idol of the god Siva in the Mekong River. Siem Reap is the land that defeated the Siamese Army. Koh Kong is the waiting place. And, in Cambodian, Battambang means 'the place where the walking stick was lost.' Whether or not the walking stick was real, nobody knows. All that is known is that Battambang has very much gold."

--"But Battambang has more than just gold"--Sim grew pensive for a moment and continued:

--"Up the Sang Ke River at its headwaters on the border with Thailand is the Oddar Mountain area. There are diamond mines there. The enemy has frequently moved into this area to conduct reconnaissance and explore for diamonds and are very eager to bring it under their control. Along Route 10 on the way up to Pailin is an entire region of precious gems and vast coffee forests. The Sang Ke River is truly a legendary river. In the dry season, it is a small and gently flowing stream. But, during the rainy season, it becomes a large and raging river. Its huge and powerful flow forces water into Tonle Sap. At its lower reaches, the Sang Ke River joins with the Monkolborei River. The alluvial soil and forest humus it carries make the fields of Battambang very fertile, make Battambang one of the country's largest rice producing regions. Battambang's rice is famous for its good taste. The girls of Battambang are renowned for their beauty. Take a look over there..."

Sim and I peered across the river. A new moon was rising from behind the coconut trees. Several young women, wrapped in brightly colored sarongs and wearing scarves that looked like rainbows above their pitch-black hair, who had come down to the river to bathe were calling to one another to leave as they gambolled among the milk trees looking like dancers in a painting. I exclaimed:

--"They are quite beautiful, Sim! Yours is truly a remarkable country. You taught me how to sing the song 'Rowing the Boat.' Apparently, it originates here in Battambang. However..." I then noticed that Sim suddenly fell silent. He bent down, picked up a clod of dirt and tossed it into the river. I crouched down beside him and saw tears gently flowing down the cheeks of the young reporter. Bewildered, I asked:

--"What is it that brings you such sadness, Sim? Can you tell me?"

Sim stood up and looked at me, his eyes still glistening. He then shared with me private thoughts that were made difficult to express by a pain that had been deeply buried in his heart:

--"My father was a boatman. When I was little, I often accompanied him on trips to Battambang. I have bathed in this river many times. Could one of those girls over there been a friend of mine when I was a child? Do any of them remember me? Alas! It has only been 5 years but it seems like centuries. Our lives were peaceful and happy and then tragedy struck. In 1978, while I was still in middle school, the school had to close and I along with others were sent to far away fields for reeducation through labor.

One night, when I was so hungry and tired that I could not stand it anymore, I escaped and headed home to visit my family. But, when I arrived, I found that not one of the nine persons in my family was still alive. The Pol Pot regime had killed them all, killed them all. I was in agony for months and almost went out of my mind. I didn't think that I would survive. But countless families in Kampuchea experienced the same fate. I did my best to hang on. Shortly after I joined the guerrillas, I was sent to study journalism and then became a reporter for the News Agency. Since being permanently assigned to Battambang, I have been coming down here to the bank of the Sang Ke River at times when I become depressed and miss my parents and family just to sit and recall the beautiful memories of my childhood days and forget the sadness and pain. Is your home near a river like this?"

I could not help but cry when I heard Sim's story. I embraced him tightly and consoled him with words that I could do nothing more than repeat because I did not know what else to say:

--"Grieve no more, Sim! Grieve no more."

We stood there in silence. It seemed that both of us were thinking about Battambang.

"Battambang," a name with a sound of a catchy rhyme, a name implanted in my mind early in my life during my days at school through my study of the geology and history of this beloved peninsula. In one respect, has not Sim's life been a microcosm of the life of Battambang?

Battambang. Centuries ago, this region was trampled upon countless times in cruel aggression carried out by Javanese and Siamese forces and was even lost as part of Kampuchea's territory. In 1794, the cowardly King Angeng II gave Battambang and the four western provinces to the king of Siam. The fate of Battambang shifted back and forth like this until the French colonialists, behind the crucifix and black robes, invaded Kampuchea. Under the 15 July 1876 treaty, in order to reach agreement with Siam concerning a few articles of immediate interest, the French government ceded Battambang to Siam. It was given back under the 28 March 1907 treaty. In 1941, the Japanese fascists forced the French colonialists to accede to Siam's demand for the return of Battambang.

There is perhaps no other region in Kampuchea that has suffered as much or known such an uncertain fate as Battambang. But Battambang never endured as much suffering and sorrow as it did under Pol Pot. Tens of thousands of persons were killed. Dr. Hunsunchi, the head of the provincial hospital, once told me that eleven doctors, tens of nurses and hundreds of orderlies and

service personnel at the hospital were taken away and killed. Only he and a few other persons were lucky enough to escape one night from detention.

The people in the area of the town of Ba Nui also told me that in order to build a 7 kilometer dike, the Pol Pot regime sent thousands of persons into their area. They were fed just enough gruel to keep them alive and were forced to perform hard labor all day long. Anyone who cast their exhausted, starving eyes toward the spot where the Chinese advisors and Angkor thugs were eating and drinking was immediately taken away, never to be seen again.

Thousands of persons who were suspected of having intentions of resisting Angkor were immediately bound together by their hands with barbed wire and taken to the temple atop a mountain near the town. There a large and deep cave--a natural grave--awaited them. They were beaten to death in assembly line fashion. As one person fell into the cave, the next person was pulled in. Many persons who were not yet dead continued screaming for help. The next day, the Pol Pot regime had grenades dropped into the cave.

One radiantly sunny day, I went up to take a look at the Ba Nui Temple. I peered down into the deep cave. In it were many corpses, all still in the same clothing, all in the same positions in which they died. The cave was so cold that the corpses could not even rot.

In Seo Dao and Oddarkhet, in Bolomia and Ta Reng, each of these villages has a memorial. The people have gathered up the remains of those who were killed in the jungles and placed them in high mounds to forever remember their hatred of the forces of genocide.

Battambang has suffered. Battambang has risen in resistance. Sim once proudly told me: "Battambang is the home of uprisings." In ancient times, the evil and greedy kings and princes of the country were very afraid of the independent spirit of the people of this region. The history books still recount the major peasant uprising that broke out in 1182 in Malayang in the southern portion of the province. King Giayavacman VII had to send one of his princes to put down the uprising. Even though this uprising was drowned in a sea of blood, the rulers of the country never fully stopped fearing the people here. On a stone tablet, they advised their descendants to be wary of the "rebellious spirit of the people of this region."

[20 Aug 84, p 2]

[Text] During the period of French colonialist aggression, two heroes Kathatoru and Visenhu, brought fame to Battambang. In 1908, the partisan forces commanded by them defeated operations by French forces from Siem Reap to Battambang. They besieged and attacked the town of Monkolborei, inflicting heavy losses upon the French. In the 1950's, in response to an appeal made by Chairman Son Ngoc Minh, Khmer Issarak troops fighting without rest broke the back of an enemy operation being conducted by 1,000 enemy troops in Battambang by derailing trains running from Phnom Penh to Battambang. Every land has its own people. Sincere people always remember the true course pursued by those who preceded them. During the Kampuchean's uprising against the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the units commanded by Coi Mien (who is now the secretary of the

provincial party committee) fought brilliant battles in the lower reaches of the Sang Ke River and the Monkolborei River.

In view of the strong vitality of this indomitable region, it is easy to understand why Battambang has been the country's leading province ever since liberation day. On the day we arrived in Battambang, they had just finished harvesting a bumper rice crop. Sim said to me: "Five golden temple domes, 5 years of rebirth and 5 good rice harvests." I was not lucky enough to see their vast fields of golden rice. The paddy was piled high in granaries. In the fields adjacent to Soc Hamlet, there was nothing but vast stretches of yellow rice straw enveloped by the shadows of the green mangoes and rows of sugar palm trees.

However, as the citizens of Battambang sit with their full bowls of white rice and fish soup looking down at the red river, there is not one person who does not feel pain. Everyone knows that in one part of their rich homeland, blood is still being shed.

Sim said to me:

--"The more red the waters of the Sang Ke River become, the more intense is the pain felt by the citizens of Battambang. The Pol Pot clique has cheaply sold land of the fatherland to their Thai and Chinese bosses in exchange for guns and ammunition to turn on their compatriots. They are attacking and encroaching upon border areas every day to look for and mine diamonds. They are using hundreds of pumps to flush the mountain soil with water in order to find precious gems. The waters of the Sang Ke River have turned red like blood. My people pan for gold but they are arrogantly using machines to extract diamonds. Can this really be happening?" He knows that it is because Battambang has been a front for several years now. Fierce battles have taken place all along the strip from Ta Sanh and Sam Lot to Oddarlien. Once, the enemy's radio broadcast the news that they had occupied Battambang but nothing of the sort had occurred. Battambang will never be lost. We have found that walking stick. It is not a solid gold walking stick, but a spiritual walking stick--the spiritual walking stick of the people's war to defend the fatherland.

The Echoes Along Route 10

I said goodbye to Sim that evening and quickly packed for Pailin. Finding it hard to make arrangements for transportation, I was sent by members of the group of specialists to the convoy of Sriem, a regimental commander in the 96th Group. Sriem had just finished a meeting with the Battambang Provincial Military Unit and was also preparing to return to his unit. The regimental commander was a robust looking, somewhat short, thick set man with a dark complexion and short, curly, pitch-black hair. He readily agreed to take me along, coordinated his schedule for departure with me and offered me a scented cigarette. That night, I was unable to sleep. This was to be my second long trip in this friendly country, my first being a trip to Anlong Veng in northern Siem Reap Province. I would be on my own, without the company of a well known journalist and without much knowledge. But I kept thinking that there is something on the front that is very sacred, very new. I would be

witnessing the latest events and experiencing a variety of emotions, some of which will be easy to describe, others more difficult to describe. I arose at 0530 hours and saw that Nep Son, the chief of the group's fuel section, had personally driven over to pick me up. Seeing that I was in a rush he said with a smile:

"You don't have to eat now. Srim is waiting outside the city. When we join him, we will all eat together so that we can leave on schedule."

Just as Nep Son said, we found that Srim was already there when we arrived and had been waiting for quite a while. In a display of hospitality, he pulled out a chair, invited me to sit down and, pointing to a heaping bowl of delicious smelling beef, said:

--"Eat up! We have a very long way to go. Travel along Route 10 is not at all easy. When you are done, we will have some coffee."

Each of us had a bowl of delicious beef and a cup of very strong coffee. As we were getting into the vehicle, Nep Son said to me:

--"The coffee was not the best. In Battambang, Pailin coffee is the best. But there is fighting in that area now and the coffee plantings have been overgrown for several years. We have gone through that area on operations on many different occasions and it makes me sad to see the trees all torn up, we regret it very much. Some days we are able to gather a little coffee to roast. When we get to Pailin, there will be time for you to drink some coffee made there."

Srim gave the order to leave. Everyone in the truck held his weapon at the ready. We departed amidst the fond glances and waves of the people of Battambang. As we passed the town of Ba Nui, the blistering heat of the day set in. Winds as hot as fire hit you in the face. I strained to get a look at the countryside. The shade from sugar palm trees was gradually disappearing and there were vast fields, all a uniform white in color as though they had just be plowed. Tree stumps and small mounds of green earth resembling green temple domes dotted the white soil. Occasionally, we passed a group of several ox-drawn carts and sometimes saw dozens move across the fields and stop at a particular plot. Although the sun is broiling hot, the Kampuchians merely wrap their heads in a scarf. Appearing to ignore the sun, they work bent over all day long. As we passed, they stopped hoeing and followed us with their eyes. It was almost time to sow the 10th month rice crop. The tranquil setting sometimes caused me to forget the hardships and dangers. But, every time the truck lurched over a mine hole that had not been filled in completely or had to detour around a bridge that had been damaged in an attack, I was reminded that we were on Route 10, every bridge and exposed stretch of which is a key point. Along this road, the sound of the fighting never stops.

Lighting up and offering me a "Jum Do" cigarette, Srim recalled:

--"In May, 1981, our unit led the move up this road. It is roughly 100 kilometers from Battambang to Pailin and not one of us remembers how many

times we had to fight enemy ambushes. I remember back in 1982, when I was working as a rear service cadre, we were ambushed by the enemy in the "V" not far ahead while transporting rice. We opened fire and fought back hard. Many of us were wounded or killed. We went on carrying rice and our wounded and dead. The blood of many of our comrades soaked the rice, soaked Route 10. About 10 kilometers from Pailin is a hill that we and the volunteer forces named 'Ambush Hill.' We still call it 'Ambush Hill' even though we have a unit there now. However, the enemy ambushes us in every way that they can and we are determined to push them away from Route 10. Any cadre or soldier of the 96th Group who does not understand how important Route 10 is to Battambang gets a better appreciation of what I am saying up in the 'V'."

The "V," I had often heard about this place. It is not like the "A" or the "Z" in the Truong Son Mountains during the years when we had to send vehicles to the front under the bombs being dropped by U.S. aircraft. Here, we must fight an enemy that clings to the ground. They are no different than leeches clinging to an artery to suck blood. I asked Srim to stop at the entrance to the "V" so that I could take a quick look at the terrain. And, what I had learned was true. Any person with a little bit of military knowledge could see the strategic importance of this area. The first thing that struck me was the two rows of crisscrossing, sloping mountains stretching imposingly from Pailin to the valley of the Sang Ke and Monkolborei Rivers and embracing an entire, large region. At this point, Route 10 turns into a line bisecting a huge iron triangle. Along this lifeline, the "V" is the esophagus of Battambang. All the enemy needs to do is occupy a few well chosen highpoints in Pailin and advance through the "V" along Route 10 and Battambang City is threatened. Both we and the enemy understand the vital importance of this road, as a result of which the fighting around Route 10 is even heavier. Gesturing with his hand, Srim pointed toward a distant row of mountains and said:

--"The enemy usually directs heavy artillery fire against the hills in Pailin from positions in Thailand and then sends in infantry forces to occupy them. Their main forces are in the Ta Sanh, Sam Lot and Oddar areas. The terrain there is rather difficult and they are building a defense line in preparation for taking the offensive. Meanwhile, day and night, they send special forces in groups of a few dozen men through our defenses to Route 10. They plant mines and blow up bridges. They ambush convoys. When the shooting is over, they flee back into hiding in the jungle if they are unable to make off with something."

[21 Aug 84, p 3]

[Text] I suddenly thought back to the day in Battambang City when I and a number of television reporters questioned a Pol Pot prisoner. He stated that his mission was to attack communications: "I was to attack every bridge, vehicle and soldier I found or my commanders would punish me when I returned"(this person was captured by the cadres and soldiers of the 96th Group during a battle on Van Mountain--right next to Route 10).

Our vehicle continued on. The closer we got to the front, the more I sensed the ability of our friends to provide communications security. Every bridge

is guarded by troops or guerrillas. At either end of each bridge is a permanent fortification and a stack of B40 and B41 rounds. Large areas of swamp are connected by thick rows of barbed wire and sharply pointed stakes as high as a person's head. At road barriers, patrol units signalled us to stop to check our papers and brief us on the situation ahead. Srim told me:

--"The patrol units not only patrol the road itself, but also search for enemy troops on either side of the road. This practice makes things very difficult for the enemy. Following the battle on Van Chap Mountain, a nest of 25 enemy (a force stationed right along Route 10) was wiped out. Since then, few groups of enemy soldiers have been able to attack bridges and vehicles."

However, while looking at the terrain in the V, I kept thinking about the security being provided for Route 10 by our friends. I said to Srim:

--"There is nothing more you could do to improve the security you are providing here. However, if you do not wipe out the main forces of the enemy in the Ta Sanh area, won't there continue to be something requiring you to maintain these defenses? Because, the enemy can simply send out more forces from that stronghold, just like a leech with its head cut off that grows another head."

--"Exactly! You and I think alike. Recently, in order to achieve this objective, we coordinated with units of the Vietnamese volunteer forces and attacked a number of bases in the Ta Sanh area. This is why this road is so clear now. You have travelled safely ever since this morning, haven't you? However, the war takes a different form over here. The region is large and sparsely populated and the enemy is stubborn and still able to use the terrain to ambush us. Therefore, the road patrols and bridge security must be maintained 24 hours a day. We cannot relax our efforts."

By late afternoon, Route 10 was still reverberating with the noise of vehicles headed for the front. The traffic became heavier as we got closer to the 96th Group. Clapping and shouts of "Xoc-xom-bai, Xa-ma-ki" [Vietnamese phonetics] arose from friendly vehicles that we encountered along many sections of the road.

--"The 96th?"

--"No, the 33rd! It's already raining heavily in Pailin. They are hurriedly moving up!"

--"If anyone over there has a camera, take a picture of this!"--yelled one of the soldiers in the volunteer force.

Nep Son said to me:

--"When we arrive at the group's gate, remember to take a picture."

I stopped our vehicle in front of the gate in the shape of five temple domes on the side of Route 10 and invited everyone to have their picture taken.

Smiling, Sriem, Nep Son and the others took out their combs and carefully combed their hair.

After I took their picture, a happy Sriem slapped me on the shoulder and said:

--"I have brought you here safely. How about giving that picture to us as a remembrance of Route 10."

The others firmly shook my hand.

Moved with emotion, I looked at the road ahead. Route 10 had taken on a bright red color in the late afternoon sunlight. Surely, Pailin could not be very far away. That night (10 June 1984), I slept at the command post of the 96th Group of our friends. I heard enemy artillery come crashing across the border from Thailand.

The Raising of the Flag at the Oddar Base

At the end of the 1983 rainy season, the enemy, in keeping with their strategy, penetrated to positions deep within Kampuchea. The hills in Pailin were hit with thousands of artillery rounds each day. The 1st Group, which was deployed there in a blocking position, confronted a very tense situation. The battle for Hill 505 had to be fought many times.

In the Ta Sanh area, the enemy worked on building permanent bases. Each day, hundreds of tons of rice and ammunition were brought in from Thailand. Pol Pot's forces had established numerous positions.

The Chonamthomay Tet was approaching. The people within the area in which the 96th Group is stationed were anxiously awaiting the end of the rainy season, but mines were still exploding along Route 10. As they watched the wounded being carried on stretchers through their villages, everyone felt deep sorrow. Hem Nieng, the oldest man in Ta Reng Hamlet, a man whose eyes were filled with cataracts and whose eyebrows had turned completely white, a man who spent his afternoons resting his aged back against the trunk of a mango tree and peering toward Route 10, lamented: "Who knows when the bloodshed will stop in this land."

In Sesdao Hamlet, two beautiful girls named Sina were seen entering the barracks every day to visit troops and care for the wounded. They often carried charming handbaskets filled with snacks, tobacco and embroidered scarves. Occasionally, they sang songs about love, about missing one's family to troops. The girls, who were loved by everyone, were called the "two pretty jasmine flowers."

But then, leaflets began appearing everywhere like butterflies, leaflets in the shape of "the ox god."

"The ox god has appeared"--the worried people of the area spread the bad news. The old man Hem Nieng and the priests chanted all night before their green and red talismans. "The ox god has appeared. Life is about to change. Every time this happens, much blood is shed (according to a legend in Kampuchea,

each appearance of the ox god means a change in life). The leaflet says that the ox god has appeared in Cang Dan following a disappearance of many years. The appearance of the ox god is an omen that the Heng Samrin government will collapse and be replaced by a three party coalition government." When they heard old man Hem Nieng's advice, many persons felt that there was no longer any sense in working. They sought out cadres and pleaded: "Move us away from here. The ox god has appeared. Life is about to change. No matter how much good you might do, you cannot go against fate."

A war is governed by complex laws, by the vagaries of terrain, weather and climate, by weapons and equipment but, over and above everything else, a war is governed by the feelings of the people. A war cannot be fought if the support of the people is not strong. Conversely, the support of the people is only strong and solid when the army, the central force in the war, proves its strength to the people by fighting effectively. Aware of the complex developments that had occurred, the cadres and soldiers of the 96th Group quietly went about preparing for this process.

On the night of the 27th, the two girls named Sina were apprehended while on their way to spread leaflets. They turned out to be agents of Pol Pot. Then, Mia Saphon, the group's political director and one of its most respected cadres, led hundreds of cadres in paying a visit to each household to urge everyone to participate in a drive to "denounce the crimes of the Pol Pot forces." Thousands of persons turned out in response. Organized in groups, they marched in orderly ranks to the various cemeteries. There, amidst the profuse smoke of incense and beside the remains of the departed, the living were brought in touch with their true feelings. A woman named Busavuon, clutching her 6 year old daughter (who was saved from death by troops in January, 1979) to her heart, said with tears in her eyes:

--"The other seven members of my family died while being forced by Pol Pot's troops to march through the jungle to Thailand. Only I and my small daughter were lucky enough to survive. All I want is for us to live a quiet life here, I do not want to go anywhere else."

--"Right, let's not go anywhere, if we go anywhere else, we will wind up dead."

--"Let's remain right here with the troops. Since the day the troops arrived, not one person has been harmed."

Even old man Hem Nieng now understood. His family worshipped the gods and Buddha. They could never put their faith in the charms of Pol Pot. How could they who burned temples to the ground have any belief in the gods and Buddha?

After they had listened to what everybody had to say, Mia Saphon and his comrades said in a calm and quiet tone of voice:

--"We know that many families have sons or daughters who are in the jungle with Pol Pot but you are afraid to speak out. However, you should tell them to return. Neither today's troops of Kampuchea or the Khmer Issarak troops of yesterday ever killed a prisoner of war or someone who surrendered."

--"Anyone who has a son or daughter still in the jungle, tell them to return. Living like they do is very hard. If they return to their hamlets and villages, no one will hold any malice toward them at all."

Once again, the light of the just cause broke through the dark clouds sown by the enemy. Hardly anyone suspected that 280 families would admit to having sons and daughters in the jungle and promised to try to persuade them to return. Thirty-three of Pol Pot's soldiers who were hiding in the jungle came out and surrendered and 13 others left their weapons in the jungle and returned. Sarut, the leader of his group, told everyone with him to place their guns at the base of the mango tree in front of the Oddarkhet Village Committee Office. Then, running a hand through his thick and weathered hair, he said on behalf of his entire group:

--"We heard that the government is calling for us to come in and that no one will be killed if we do. We talked it over and left several days ago. We can't live like monkeys and apes in the jungle. Our commanders threaten to kill us one day, other members of our unit threaten to kill us the next. We want to come back and live with our wives and children."

In Polomia, Sooc Kha's husband joined Pol Pot. One day, her husband and another soldier returned home. They asked if there were any troops around. Not knowing how she could persuade her husband, she said nothing. Instead, she poured them both a glass of very strong wine. Then, she went and told the troops to go to her house. When she heard the troops explain the policy of clemency to her husband, she was both happy and sad. She sat on her bed and cried. Persuaded by the convincing reasons given them by patriotic Kampuchean soldiers and the love of his wife, the husband and the other soldier believed what they were saying and joined their forces. Later, the husband served as a guide for the 33rd Battalion in its attack on the Sokh Sann base.

During a meeting at the front command post, of all the bases that had been identified in the Ta Sanh area, the commander of the group asked to be given the mission of attacking the Oddar base, one of the deepest and most difficult bases on the front. Every member of the front command was impressed by the 96th Group's spirit but everyone was also worried because this would be the first time that the group attacked a large base in treacherous mountain and jungle terrain.

[22 Aug 84, p 3]

[Text] However, the group commander decided: "We are going to take Oddar. This is the desire of the cadres and soldiers of our group." "We must take back the diamond of Battambang from the enemy with our own hands."

Every time he mentioned the Oddar base, I thought about my conversation with Sim and visualized an area of black diamond mines beside a red river with slave laborers working under the watchful eyes of their masters. Their fate was no different than that of the laborers who mined gold in Bong Mieu (Quang Nam) during the period of French domination who our fathers and older brothers told us about. The only difference is that the Oddar terrain is extremely treacherous.

It is truly dangerous for a soldier fighting in the mountainous jungles to not know the roads there thoroughly, not be completely familiar with the terrain because he could become lost in the jungle and die of thirst. I once had the opportunity to accompany an element of the 2nd Group in an attack on the enemy's An Long Veng base in the northwest. We travelled through stretches of jungle which, although vast, had lost every drop of water to the unrelenting sun of the dry season and were as hot as a desert. We were happy to reach the verdant Dang Rech Range; however, we then had to climb sheer rock walls and dense forest slopes. We groped our way along for nearly an entire day before reaching the top. For several days, I accompanied reconnaissance troops who climbed up very tall trees to observe the surrounding areas. The stronghold of the Pol Pot remnant forces stood out quite clearly: it was the rows of buildings with dull white sheet metal roofs lying inside Thailand. These "refugee camps" gradually change as they spread into the Dang Rech Range, where they turn into bases complete with tunnels, trenches, mortar positions and dense mine fields.

The Dang Rech Range, which runs for more than 500 kilometers along the northern and western borders of Kampuchea, has borne the brunt of the smoldering war of encroachment and occupation being waged by the butchers. At Battambang, the range trails off, breaking up into the rugged mountains of the Ta Sanh-Pailin region, mountains which, although at the end of the range, are important. Ta Sanh-Pailin is not only of importance from the standpoint of terrain, but also of economic importance. And, unable to restrain their greed, their Thai and Chinese bosses no longer try to pass themselves off as innocent parties. They have thrust their filthy hands into the mining of this region's diamonds and other precious gems, even though the diamonds of Battambang are not the emperor's pearl seal of the Celestial Court or the precious items found in Bangkok's royal palace.

Oddar, which lies in Kampuchean territory close to the headwater of the Sang Ke River, measures roughly 10 square kilometers. Here, the enemy is using the 210th Regiment of the 21st Division, also called the 175th Division, to provide security for Thai and overseas Chinese contractors mining diamonds in order to split the profits they reap. They have erected rows of buildings, constructed dozens of large and small roads in and outside their base and brought in hundreds of pumps and other pieces of equipment in preparation for long-range, thorough exploration and mining operations. The civilians who have been recruited to work there work under extremely close supervision and can be immediately shot for any action that is suspicious. Their work mainly involves opening roads, excavating rock and loading rock onto trucks. At the end of the work day, instead of being allowed to leave, they are led through a guard station where they are thoroughly searched and then taken to the cashier's desk. There, personnel of the contractor pay them just enough money to keep them alive so that they will continue to work in the extremely harsh weather and climate of Oddar.

Nguyen Ngoc Quyen, the commander of the Reconnaissance Company of the Specialist Group, reconnoitered Oddar together with friendly troops. His face still pale following several bouts with jungle fever, he appeared as hard as a nail in his faded uniform. He said:

--"It only takes 3 days to get to the Oddar base from the group's command post but we will have to come in and go out three times to reconnoiter the entire region. Because, the terrain is complex and very rugged. There are dense jungles, high mountains and sheer rock walls. As you know, fighting here in Kampuchea, the soldier's most important pieces of gear are his rifle and canteen. Without at least a 2 or 3 day supply of water with you, you can't accomplish anything. You sometimes travel for days without finding a drop of water. You might unfold your map, notice that a river or stream is nearby and picture yourself surrounded by lush vegetation. But when you get there, you find nothing but a dried up river or stream, the water having evaporated. While guarding against thirst, you must also protect yourself against the enemy. The road into Oddar is not only dry, it is mined as well. One could say that there are more mines than tree leaves, and you can set off a mine simply by stepping on a leaf."

I asked Quyen:

--"I was once in reconnaissance and am familiar with this boobytrap style of warfare. In jungles and mountains, mines are one of the most difficult forms of warfare to contend with and easily cause the greatest casualties. Have you people learned anything new?"

--"Ordinarily, you cannot set off mines when on reconnaissance. The best practice is to cut new paths through the jungle instead of following established trails. But you can also 'pull on a vine and shake the jungle.' The enemy is very cunning. They place mines and mortar rounds on the branches of trees and fasten jungle vines to them. If you don't pay attention, you can become a casualty by cutting a vine or grabbing one to support yourself. Consequently, you have to be alert and flexible and must know the tricks of the trade."

We admired the ability of the friendly troops who accompanied us to endure hardship and sacrifice. Although they were hungry, although their clothing was in shreds, although malaria hit one person after another, not one of them lost heart during the more than 1 month that we spent in the jungle. They might have left behind their mosquito netting, clothing and grain, but they never left behind their weapons and ammunition. They told us that everything had to be saved for Oddar.

On the night of 16 March 1984, at the command post of the 96th Group, a plan for attacking and occupying the Oddar base was formulated. The group would coordinate with the 33rd Group of Vietnamese volunteer forces attacking the Sokh Sann base.

On 19 March 1984, the group went into combat. The "determined to win" flag emblazoned with the five golden temple domes was entrusted to Keobi Sac. Our friends have the tradition of entrusting their flag to their commander. It is the commander who raises their flag on the hill, thus concluding the battle. Taking hold of the red flag emblazoned with five golden temple domes, Keobi Sac said in a loud and moving voice:

--"For the honor of the 96th Group, I vow to carry this flag into the Oddar base!"

--"We vow!"--the response from his troops echoed against the mountain wall.

High fighting spirit spread throughout the group. The slogan "determined to liberate Oddar" was written everywhere, on hats, on rifle butts, on the shields of large artillery pieces.

Deputy Company Commander Men Han, who was sick with malaria, was helped from bed so that he could volunteer for combat. The battalion advised him to remain behind, but he would hear nothing of it. He said: "For a battle as large as this one, I insist that you let me volunteer even though you do not want me to go." He promised to kill the enemy to show his feelings to his unit.

Battalion Commander Hun Choi, a former insurgent cadre who disassociated himself from the forces of Pol Pot, is a competent man, a good commander and a skilled fighter. He was very happy to be allowed to participate in this battle. To everyone he met, he explained: "The more you trust me, the harder I try. I am going to complete my mission in this battle in an excellent manner so that I can join the ranks of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party."

To go into combat on the traditional Chonamthomay Tet is something special to Kampuchean troops and the Kampuchean people. The celebration of this tet was probably going to be one that the 96th Group would never forget. The infantry formation moved out first, followed by the civilian laborers. The group had only requested 90 civilian laborers, but 250 persons volunteered. With baskets on their backs and loads on their shoulders, they promised to not come back to celebrate tet until the attack on Oddar was over.

During the night of 24 March 1984, the group's heavy artillery directed heavy fire at the Oddar base. And, at dawn on the morning of 25 March 1984, the center of the base was hit with a storm of artillery fire from the direction of the attacking forces. The flame of hatred that had smoldered for so long in the hearts of the patriotic Kampuchean soldiers burst into a mountain of flames that incinerated the Oddar base. Some 1,259 buildings were burned, the flames from which turned the Sang Ke River a brilliant red color. Some 74 enemy troops were killed on the spot. The survivors fled in panic, so much panic that some of them lost their way and fled into our rear area. Twenty-two fell into the ambush set up by the unit commanded by Khai Ruon; all of them were captured. When it learned from prisoners that Oddar had been destroyed, the 2nd Group suggested turning around and going back to coordinate with the 33rd Group in an attack on the Sokh Sann base from three different directions.

While pursuing the enemy, Deputy Company Commander Men Han fulfilled his promise. He killed three of them, capturing three rifles. Although wounded, Platoon Leader Busavuon continued to fight. He shot and killed eight enemy troops singlehandedly.

[23 Aug 84, p 2]

[Text] Battalion Commander Hum Choi along with volunteer forces of the 33rd Group chased the enemy all the way to the border, killing dozens of them.

On 25 March 1984, the "determined to win" flag carried by Keobi Sac, the group's outstanding cadre, was officially raised over the Oddar base, the diamond of Battambang. And, during the next 10 days, in the strip from Ta Sanh-Sokh Sann to Oddar, bases that the Pol Pot remnant forces were trying to build were smashed to pieces by Battambang's spiritual walking stick.

Trung, the political cadre of the Specialist Group, took me to meet Mia Saphon, the political director of the 96th Group. On the way, Trung described him to me: a "man of letters" who completed college in Phnom Penh, speaks fluent Vietnamese, can correspond in Vietnamese and whose prose is as colorful and witty as many of our own writers.

Mia Saphon received us at a charming house on stilts. Although it was during his break from work, he excused himself to change from his sarong into his regular work uniform. Trung said to me in a low voice: "He respects journalists very much."

Mia Saphon is mild mannered and likeable. He is tall, thin faced and always ready to smile. A non-smoker, he occasionally stroked the scarf around his neck.

I said to him:

--"This is the first time I have visited the 96th Group and now I understand something about the battles your unit has fought! I admire your fighting spirit very much!"

Smiling, Mia Saphon told me:

--"Where we have grown the most is in our ability to organize large-scale combat operations. However, as you know, in Kampuchea, every battle in which we manage to kill a few dozen enemy troops is a large battle. However, an even larger job is that of mobilizing the people to fight the enemy with us in order to protect the government. As our government and armed forces grow in strength, there is no way that the remnant forces of Pol Pot can avoid being wiped out. The recent battle is an example of this. But one cannot fail to mention the spirit of coordination in combat and the closeness between our group and the units of the Vietnamese volunteer force, especially the cadres and soldiers of the 33rd Group. They have shared with us each bag of rice, each mouthful of water on operations. We will never forget this."

I indicated to him that I wanted to go to Pailin. He said:

--"If you want to go, I'll make arrangements for you. Were it not for the units holding Pailin, we could not have gotten to Oddar. The comrades in

Pailin have the hardest job of all. When you get there, stop by and visit the unit of Hem Cui. They have held base 505 for 3 years in a row and we have suggested that they be given a commendation."

He asked me about my family and personal life. I told him a few facts about myself. Suddenly, Mai Saphon's face lit up:

--"Is that so! I have a son who is studying there. His name is Mia Saon."

I told him that I know Mia Saon. He is a good student and an outstanding player for the Kampuchean soccer unit at the school.

Mia Saphon quickly wrote a letter and asked me to deliver it to his son. I, in turn, asked him to write a few lines for me as a remembrance. He jotted down a few lines in Vietnamese in my notebook and signed his name: Mia Saphon.

The Rains in Pailin

From the command post of the 96th Group, I travelled to Pailin on a day on which it was raining heavily. Was it in this region of coffee and precious gems that Battambang's rains began? The sky and the ground were white with rain, the walls of Pailin's imposing mountains looked like they were woven from fibers of shiny white rain. The road was becoming more slippery and the rain kept coming down harder. No matter how you covered yourself up, it was hard to keep from getting wet. We were sitting in the back of a truck stacked with cases of artillery shells. The lurching of the truck and the gusts of wind made it difficult to keep the nylon tarp over ourselves. The trees on either side of the road lashed against our faces and backs. The best Zil we had occasionally had to turn around and "winch" several Red River trucks up inclines. I started to develop a fever. Chin Tha, the commander of the artillery company, gave me a scarf and said:

--"Wrap this around yourself to keep warm. Do you have a fever? The color has gone from your face. Pailin is malaria country. When you get to the unit, ask the medic to give you some medicine."

I replied: "I got over malaria long ago, perhaps I am just catching a cold." Seeing that the trucks were having difficulty maneuvering many of the "pans" in the road, the persons being transported had to jump down, give it the "heave ho" and push. Growing very impatient, I asked Chin Tha:

--"How much longer is it to Pailin? What is your artillery situation like? It must be very difficult to use artillery during the rainy season in mountainous jungle terrain such as this."

--"It is difficult! When we first started, our unit was hardly able to use its artillery. I was the same way, I knew nothing about adjusting artillery ranges and directions. Thanks to the help provided by our Vietnamese comrades, we were soon able to use all of the artillery."

In the recent fighting, our artillery fired very well. One round fell right

on a small bridge along the road into the Oddar base, striking great fear in the enemy. We must still survey the terrain some more and establish additional artillery positions so that we can fire on their artillery positions when they open fire on us from the other side of the border."

When our truck arrived in the town of Pailin, it was almost night and the rain had subsided somewhat, but fog was swiftly rising from the valleys and the next storm was gathering. At this point, Route 10 is almost lost among the underbrush and jungle of a mountain town that has been ravaged by relentless warfare. Weeds have overgrown the serpent Naga and the stone lions. The sheet metal roofs on the buildings are held in place by nothing more than a few nails and rattled in the chilly fog every time the wind blew. It is hard to picture this as a town in which 80,000 persons once lived. In ancient times, there was a saying in Battambang: "If you come to Battambang but don't visit Pailin, you haven't been to Battambang." Pailin was the richest, the most beautiful and best known town in the region. During the early years of this century, the colonialists arrived. They rounded up cheap labor to throw into the mining of diamonds and precious gems and the harvesting of coffee in Pailin. With the money they made, villas sprung up like mushrooms. There were all sorts: French, Japanese, Thai...

Ngo welcomed me at a three-story French villa. The villa was in its original condition and beautiful but empty, being inhabited by only 10 persons. Although he appears to be a man of some years, Ngo is quite agile. While taking me to the third floor, he said in a thunderous voice:

--"We have plenty of room, make yourself comfortable! Stay with us as long as you like. We are happy to see people from home. Let's get together and discuss what is going on some night!"

I said that if we could find a break in the weather, maybe he could show me a little of the terrain.

--"I can do that right now. He took me by the hand down the corridor onto a balcony and pointed:

--"Look over there! The green you see is coffee plantations. Up there is Hill 505, there are many dwarf trees up there that produce very good coffee. Over there is Hill 277. That hill over there has no name and that one back there is 816. They all form a shield around Pailin. Don't worry, you won't hear any artillery fire."

Ngo's natural manner made me happy, too, and seemed to relieve my fever. I do not understand why many of our older cadres still retain their spontaneous and youthful style. That night, wrapped in a blanket to stay warm, I listened as Ngo talked about himself. The light from the kerosene lamp cast a shadow of his slightly bent back on the wall. Many persons appear younger at night than during the day but Ngo appears older. His brow is knitted as if constantly engrossed in thought. His voice becomes harder when he speaks softer, but he is still lovably roguish.

--"I'll be almost 50 this year. I married late and only have a 6 year old

daughter. My wife and I want to have a son, but haven't managed to yet. Not to brag, but I have been to many places, to the north, the south, in the infantry and the artillery and have now come over here to help our friends. This job is not at all easy. It's not enough to simply speak their language, you must also understand the customs, habits and national psychology of our friends and the character and workstyle of each person. I have been in Pailin for 3 years now. The climate of this mountain area is very harsh. Malaria is pervasive. The 'malaria ghost' only tested my strength a little once. There are many times when I miss my home, miss my wife and daughter. However, the affection I share with the troops here make it much easier. There used to be a unit of ours here. But now, our friends are capable of undertaking virtually every target, consequently, only a small detachment remains. The young soldiers love me very much, they call me pop. Every time I hear the word 'pop,' it makes me work harder. Our friends here are very generous, they share everything, even the meat they bring back from hunting. Say, would you like a drink?"

As he spoke, he got up, opened a box and pulled out a bottle of liquor. He shook it a few times and then presented it to me with a very smug expression on his face:

--"Medicinal alcohol, son! Genuine elixir of deer. Not long ago, our unit shot a deer and we boiled down the antlers and bones. I don't know if we used the right recipe, but the essence is here. Drink up--accept my hospitality and pour yourself a glass."

I told him that such good liquor should be saved by him to keep up his health.

--"Nothing of the sort! Have a glass to make me happy. Being happy makes everyone healthy. Having people like you come here makes me feel very happy. There is no reason to save it, I get a stomach ache if I drink too much."

[24 Aug 84, p 2]

[Text] Just as we finished a gulp, the metal door rattled loudly, startling me. A gust of cold wind blew into the room. Ngo shook his head:

--"You have to be careful out there tonight, it's raining hard. The weather here is terrible when it isn't raining and terrible when it is."

Before he could finish what he was saying, the rain started to come down extremely hard. Then, I heard several claps of thunder and what I thought was artillery fire. I asked Ngo:

--"Is that artillery fire or am I hearing things?"

--"That is both thunder and artillery. The fighting has been heavy. So that you will no longer be confused, the sound of artillery goes over us in an arc. It is intended to keep us from eating and sleeping. However, this works both ways. They are missing meals and losing sleep a lot more than our men are. They really have a miserable life."

After cursing the enemy in a few more remarks, he turned down the lamp and told me to get some sleep or I would be tired in the morning. I told him that I sleep very little and often am await all night. He shook his head and said:

--"What do you mean! To have insomnia at such a young age! That's not at all good. You have to learn to sleep like a soldier so that you can regain your strength and move on. You look a little thin, but no doubt you'll be able to keep up with me when we go up to the positions."

I stopped talking and closed my eyes. But, unable to sleep, I quietly got back up and looked out the window. It was raining very heavily. In the light from a bolt of lightning, I saw the rain running down the sheet metal roofs in torrents as white as spun glass. The water had risen to the tops of the bushes. The shoulders of the statue of Buddha were submerged. The gushing water looked like it had parted the manes on the stone lions at the entrance to the temple. I closed my eyes but was still unable to sleep. I never did understand where I got such a vivid imagination. I kept seeing in front of me the faces of soldiers manning their positions. But everyone was asleep by now. I was the only one still awake. I dozed off until just before dawn when I suddenly heard a gong being beaten repeatedly in the rain. It was an alert being sounded. I got up and ran over to where Ngo was sleeping:

--"The gong! Ngo! The alert signal! Is it an enemy attack?"

--Ngo also got up and, wide awake, said:

--"No! It's a practice combat alert for the Kampuchians. I can tell by the way the gong is being struck. We've already worked this out with them. If the enemy were attacking, there would be gunfire by now, son! You didn't get any sleep, did you? Now go get some sleep. In the morning, we'll go down to the Kampuchean unit. You've got to look your best. What will it say if you look all worn out?"

I quietly went back to my bed, feeling a sense of unease that is difficult to put into words: I respect and admire souls who are always forthright and optimistic and have the ability to always be on top of the situation that soldiers like Ngo have.

The Brave Man Hem Cui

It was the morning of 13 June 1984. I went with Sach Nhan--the political director--and an interpreter named Smen down to visit Hem Cui, the commander of the 3rd Battalion, whom the 96th Group had recently nominated to the National Assembly and Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the "Hero of the Armed Forces" Commendation.

My meeting with the brave soldier Hem Cui was something special to me. Even as I write these lines, I continue to be filled with emotion over it, including regret over not having been able to take a picture of him. It was still threatening to rain that day in Pailin and fog enveloped the mountains, so I could not take a good picture with my "outmoded" camera. However, the picture of him in my mind is still vivid, so vivid that were I an artist I

could sit right down and paint his portrait. He is a tall, robust man with curly, neatly combed hair and a thick brow. At first glance, his gray eyes appear ferocious, but a more careful examination shows that they are really very kind eyes. In particular, he has a thick, pitch-black strip of a beard that extends from his sideburns all the way to his chin. Smen, the interpreter, told me that once, during months of continuous fighting at his position, Hem Cui's beard grew down to his chest because he did not have a razor. Hem Cui's voice is clear and resonant and always drew my attention, like a bell. He doesn't smoke packaged cigarettes, only a native tobacco wrapped in some kind of fresh jungle leaf. When deep in thought, the smoke rises from his beard and settles in a haze over his gray eyes. He looks just like a leader of the ancient partisan army. I thought to myself: "He truly has the appearance of a hero."

Unlike many other Kampuchean cadres, Hem Cui does not speak Vietnamese. But he uses his hands and eyes to express complex feelings and thoughts. He'll be 30 years old this year. He was born in Takeo Province. There were four other people in his family, all of whom were killed by Pol Pot. His father died a horrible death. Laboring with each word he spoke, Hem Cui swiftly ran his hand between his shoulders and then made the motion of beating someone with his fists. His eyes lit up with rage. Smen told me:

--"The enemy cut Hem Cui's father in half lengthwise and then hung each half at a different place. His elderly mother and older brothers were beaten to death and buried in a mass grave.

Hem Cui escaped one night amidst gunfire throughout the hamlet. He made his way across swamps and rivers until he found a guerrilla unit that was advancing along with Vietnamese volunteer troops to liberate Takeo. With information provided by the people he captured the eight persons that had killed his family. They viewed him as having rescued them and begged that he spare their lives. They told him that they held no malice toward his family and were forced to kill them by the Angkor thugs. Having studied the policy of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, he spared their lives and encouraged them to return to an honest way of life.

He married a poor farm girl and started a family. After living with his wife for 2 months, he joined the army. In April, 1981, he and his unit moved from Phnom Penh to defend Pailin. He probably has been at Pailin longer than anyone else, not having returned home once in 3 years. One day, when he received a letter from his wife telling him that she had just given birth to a baby girl, he was so happy that he went around the base singing all day. He has left his footprints on Hill 505, Hill 277 and Hill 816 during the more than 1,000 days he has spent defending this spot. In particular, on Hill 505, he fought an average of one battle every 3 days, primarily artillery battles, and has, at times, commanded as much as an infantry regiment. The enemy became so frustrated fighting him that they even used a loudspeaker to call for him to surrender: "Come out and surrender Hem Cui, we will not kill you." Every time they tried this, he responded with a burst of gunfire.

In August, 1983, his unit, having exhausted their rice and ammunition, was pushed off Hill 505. However, he organized a counter-attack and retook the

hill 3 days later. The fierce battle lasted for 3 days and nights. He recalled:

--"I'll never forget that battle. It was the largest battle ever fought on 505. It lasted from 1700 hours on 15 August to the morning of 18 August 1983. Our unit attacked the hill from many different directions. I was in command of the main assault force. More than 50 enemy soldiers were killed. However, my unit also suffered considerable losses. While taking the top of the hill, our company commander, Nhem Savan, was seriously wounded. I'll never forget the expression in his eyes. I held him in my arms, watching the blood soak his shirt. Nhem Savan said to me: "Hem Cui! Don't ever let Pailin fall. I don't have much longer to live." With that, Nhem Savan closed his eyes. But I swore to him: "As long as I am alive, Pailin will not fall." The enemy launched very heavy attacks during that year's dry season, but they never made it to Pailin."

I asked him:

--"Have you been hungry or had malaria very often since coming to Pailin?"

--"Sure! If I stop eating for 1 or 2 days, the malaria usually hangs on but if I eat nothing but bitter food, I get better quickly."

--"How do you and the Vietnamese troops get along?"

Hem Cui smiled:

--"We like and respect each other very much. I still remember Company Commander Nha, he is a very brave fighter. Everyone in the unit has missed him since he left."

Talking with Hem Cui, I got the feeling that he was born to fight the enemy. But that's not entirely true. That evening, we invited him to visit the Pailin Temple. I, Sach Nhan and Smen were astonished by and admired Hem Cui's faultless knowledge of Buddhism, architecture and paintings. The Pailin Temple, the largest and most beautiful temple in Battambang, was built in 1968. Back then, Sihanouk, who wanted to show the prosperity of the royal kingdom (he frequently proclaimed himself to be an artist and man of talent), encouraged the building of Buddhist temples and had many temples built. Possessing the resources of a region of precious gems, Pailin built a magnificent four story temple. The roof of the gate leading into the temple is covered with enough gems to fill more than 100 rooms. They were all donated by wealthy families. Inside the temple are very many statues made of precious gems and thousands of murals, each measuring from 5 to 10 square meters, depicting the extremely abundant and colorful world of the gods and Buddha.

As we approached each mural, Hem Cui described it to us in the manner of a museum tour guide:

--"This is a painting of a girl learning how to perform her duties."

--"This is a painting of a wife entering the religion."

--"This is a painting of persecution."

We could have gone on listening to Hem Cui's 'interpretations' forever. I invited him to come back to where I and Ngo were staying to have something to eat. He declined, saying that he had to meet with his unit that night. We instructed the driver to give him a ride back to his unit. Hem Cui declined our offer saying that he didn't need a vehicle to travel just 3 kilometers. I watched as his large shadow slowly disappeared behind the rows of trees.

[27 Aug 84, p 2]

[Text] A Vow Between Friends

It was not until 18 June 1984 that the 3rd Group, the unit that saw the most combat in the recent fighting, was brought back to full troop strength. Kampuchean troops organized a hunting party to re-celebrate the Chonanthomay Tet, the most joyous traditional tet of the year. I learned that anytime is a good time to go hunting in Kampuchea, but the best time is perhaps at the start of the rainy season. It is then that the leaves start to turn green and the rains fill the headwaters of the rivers and streams. The herds of wild buffalo, deer, "men" and boar migrate back to the spots they inhabited before leaving the jungles during the sweltering dry season. In May, I had a chance to visit the 3rd Group. Every morning and evening, I encountered troops of monkeys as they came down to the Monkolborei River to drink. Flocks of parrots numbering in the thousands descended upon the vast mango forest. They ate the ripe mangoes and then let the skins drop to the ground like rain. One day, several soldiers of the infantry group caught a rather large python while casting their nets for fish. They invited me to share a meal of chopped python meat mixed with eggs and fried to a golden brown. A soldier's life is not always hard and there are more than a few memorable moments, more than a few memories that only a soldier can have.

That day, the Kampucheans skillfully tracked and killed three large wild buffalo. Each weighed several quintals. The wild buffalo has a thick hide, a large hump and horns that sweep out and back and almost form a circle. To tell them apart from domestic buffalo, you must look at their hooves. The hooves of the wild buffalo are closer together. In particular, there is a rather large separation between the top and the bottom of the hoof. They told me that the hooves are this way so that the buffalo does not get caught in tree roots when running through the jungle. Wild buffalo meat is red and tender. They divided it up into piles and then distributed it among the various units. This occasion is not like the buffalo festival in the Central Highlands, rather, it is the celebration of tet by these friendly units. Regardless, it was exciting and different. As I watched them carry away the buffalo meat on squeaking carrying poles and heard the sound of the drums preparing for the night's celebration echoing against the mountain walls, I felt something of the poetic flavor of a war epic. Every now and then, the telephone rang loudly. Communications were going back and forth as rapidly as a weaver's shuttle. Although it was raining and the roads were muddy, comrades of ours were also coming to share in our friends' joy. In Pailin, Ngo and I discussed our plans for the banquet. Ngo told me:

--"Everything must be properly arranged. Prepare a little piece of cultural entertainment, will you please? Our friends like to be entertained a great deal. If the reconnaissance unit of the 33rd Group passes through, invite them to come in and take the vow with us. They spent all day yesterday hacking their way through the jungle and must be exhausted."

That night, a sumptuous banquet was prepared at a villa in Pailin. There were delicious dishes everywhere: buffalo steaks with sweet Pailin onions; pig blood pudding with Pailin mint leaves; chicken boiled in Pailin lemon leaves and boned fish soup with Pailin mangoes. In particular, there was Battambang wine and the famous Pailin coffee.

Ngo, smiling, told me: "There is not one dish that is not entirely Pailin."

At exactly 1700 hours, all our representatives and those of our friends were on hand. Ngo, the eldest among us, was selected to be master of ceremonies. His "speech" was very brief but moving:

--"We are soldiers of two different nations, soldiers who have shared joys and sorrows, life and death. For the past 3 years, we have eaten together, lived together and fought together on the soil of Pailin. We understand each other's feelings. No words can fully express our affection for one another, there is no need for us to stand on ceremony with each other. As long as the enemy remains, we must bear arms in battle. Along with you, we vow to hold onto the rich part of Battambang, of the country of Kampuchea that is Pailin."

Speaking for our friends, Sach Nhan arose and said in a warm voice:

--"We value your deep feelings very much. Everyone has friends, but no one has friends as good as our Vietnamese friends. The Kampuchean people have the saying: 'A statue of gold is not worth as much as a promise.' We will never forget your vow--to hold onto Pailin, to defend the country of Kampuchea."

Following this vow between friends, each of us drank a very large glass of wine. The white wine of Battambang is made from special glutinous rice. Although the toast made my head a little dizzy, it caused a feeling that I could not restrain to well up inside me.

--"Now, where is the journalist? Come make a speech, read us a poem!"--Ngo said in a loud voice looking toward where I was sitting.

Embarrassed, I stood up:

--"Ten years ago, I attended a banquet with Lao comrades on the Plaine des Jarres, a region of very large iron mines. Today, I am sharing a banquet with you in Pailin, Kampuchea's region of diamond mines and precious gems. Is there a supernatural power, I don't know. However, it is my thinking that the bonds of affection among our three nations are truly as strong as iron and steel, as pure as diamonds, don't you think so?"

--"Yes, they are! As strong as iron and steel, as pure as diamonds! Very good!" Everyone applauded. Several soldiers from Nam Bo ran up and began playing guitars and the room filled with singing.

--"Read us a poem, journalist!"

Suddenly, I saw Hem Cui light up one of his native cigarettes and watched the green smoke rise over his corner of the table. Countless feelings came back to me from my meeting with him. I immediately improvised a poem: "Ode to the Brave Man Hem Cui and the Soldiers at Pailin."

When I said:

--"Ah, Hem Cui! The one with the thick curly hair,
Like a river, it flows across his head.

The one with the thick, neatly combed, pitch-black hair,
The one who smokes the strong cigarettes wrapped in jungle leaves"

Everyone shouted:

--"That's Hem Cui! That's Hem Cui."

But, when I said:

The one who hasn't been back to Takeo in 3 years
The one who feels sad up here! The one who misses what he left very much,
Misses the paddies he plowed and forgets the sunlight there,
Misses the herds of buffalo grazing under the green mangoes,
Misses his good wife and thatch home,
And wants to soon sow rice again and walk along the sugar palms in the evening"

Hem Cui ran up and warmly embraced me. The whiskers of his beard brushed against my cheek. Out of breath, he spoke a few words in Vietnamese:

--"Thank you! Thank you! I will never forget you people! I will never forget you people!"

On 20 June, I departed for Battambang.

Ngo and our friends' comrades came all the way down to the slope leading to Pailin to bid me farewell.

--"Have a good trip! Xom-lia! Xa-ma-ki!"[Vietnamese phonetics]

The handshakes and wishes were warm. Ngo told me to send him copies if I developed my pictures.

I got into the truck and looked back. The tall, thin Ngo with the broad brow and youthful eyes was standing there watching me. There, too, was the tall and robust Sach Nhan in his faded uniform and equally faded felt hat. Standing with them, not wearing a hat, was Hem Cui with his thick, curly hair

and pitch-black strip of a beard. He seemed sad. He folded up the poem that I had written quickly for him, put it into his breast pocket and stood there waving goodbye.

When our vehicle joined the convoy, we met up with Mia Saphon, who was on his way to attend a front meeting. He told me:

--"You're very lucky to be going back now! Let's get going! The withdrawal of a number of volunteer units back to your country is being arranged now in Battambang.

So, we joined the convoy to Battambang. We travelled at full speed. It was not until we neared the city that we saw that a heavy rainstorm had just hit Battambang. The waters of the Sang Ke River were very high. The places where I and Sim had sat that day were completely flooded. The water was flowing at a swift and dizzying speed.

Vehicles were coming from all directions and parking close together on either side of the road. Banners and slogans were everywhere. Thousands of persons were converging on the athletic field. As I watched in astonishment and was about to ask Mia Saphon to head over toward the area where the meeting was to be held, 40 to 50 people came up and surrounded our vehicle, many of whom were wearing soaking wet clothing. They told us that they had come from Ba Van to bid farewell to the Vietnamese troops. They had been walking since morning and had not seen one soldier of the 382nd (the 382nd is the unit of the Vietnamese volunteer force that was stationed in the town of Ba Van). A woman about 70 years of age raised her hands skyward as if praying and said:

--"The troops of the 382nd are very good people. But they left so quickly, we didn't even have time to say goodbye. Do you know where Cat, Quyen, Hung and Ty are?"

As she spoke, she cried. As for myself, I felt that I had been drawn into a great farewell. I suddenly had an idea: instead of going back to Siem Reap to fly home, I would accompany the convoy of the volunteer forces. I asked Mia Saphon and the drivers of our friends if that would be alright. Mia Saphon understood my feelings. He hugged me and made me feel sad about leaving.

--"Go ahead, go back with them. Remember to look up Mia Saon for me. Tell him that I am still in good health! Now, get going, the convoy is about to leave."

I led the old lady and the others with her into the meeting. Over the loudspeaker system came the voice of Coi Mien, the secretary of the provincial party committee. He was finishing his address in Vietnamese: "We extend our regards and profound gratitude to the Vietnamese mothers who gave birth to these sons who have fought and died, who have given of themselves for the rebirth of the nation of Kampuchea..."

I looked at the white hair of the Kampuchean mother and thought about the mothers of Vietnam, about my mother. I thought about the soldiers who will

remain in Pailin, in Sokh Sann, in the Dang Rech Range forever, about the soldiers still fighting and about the soldiers standing in the backs of the trucks, soldiers whose faded uniforms looked like rays of light striking the red color of our flag.

--"Have a good trip, son!"

--"Look over there, it's mother Sool!"

A soldier jumped down from the truck:

--"Over here, mother Sool! It's me, Ty!"

Unable to speak, mother Sool simply raised her hands skyward and burst out in tears. Some words of Semyonov's poem "Aliosha, Remember Me" suddenly came into my mind:

"There was the white-haired woman
Asking the heavens to protect us on our journey."

The convoy started to roll.

Long live Vietnam! Long live Kampuchea!

I quickly jumped into one of the trucks of the 382nd Group.

I said goodbye to Battambang, to mother Sool, to Sim. There were flags and flowers in profusion. As I turned and looked back on the raging Sang Ke River, my eyes glistened with tears in the sunlight of a June day.

7809

CSO: 4209/39

VOMD AIRS MNRPM STATEMENT ON RELIGIOUS ISSUE

BK100633 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 5 Dec 84

[30 September Statement by Religious Department of Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya (MNRPM); "Oppose Power Grabbing by 2-M Regime in Religious Matter"]

[Text] In recent days, the 2-M [Mahathir-Musa Hitam] clique has openly meddled in the problem of the Islamic religion. The purpose of their intervention is not to enhance the religious faith for the good of the Muslim community but to exploit the holy religion in order to further their policy. This is part of their plots to seize power from the religious leaders. How they acted in exploiting the Islamic religion in order to further their policy can be seen in recent developments.

First, they have made an issue out of the adoption of Islamic values in governing the country and have drafted the so-called ethics to practice the Islamic faith. The religious division in the prime minister's office has been rapidly expanded into an Islamic center. The number of officials is quite large and includes many so-called experts in the field of Islam who are especially responsible for waging the psychological war waged by the 2-M clique in the field of religion. It is reported that the 2-M clique is trying to set up a joint council to coordinate Islamic activities with the intention of dominating various Islamic activities throughout the country.

Second, they tried to impose stricter control on and supervision of the activities of the National Islamic Council and other religious councils in various states. They also control the permanent committee and religious officials under the council in the same way they control enforcement of the Islamic laws through religious courts, and so forth. They also tighten their control on the treasury, religious alms, benefaction, mosques, and so forth.

Third, they have intensified their suppression of followers of Islam, arresting Islamic leaders and punishing those who conducted prayers at mosques they do not recognize, and threatened to prohibit the use of Koranic verses. They also took to court a number of priests and religious teachers on the grounds that they were not formally commissioned, had conducted wrong and contradictory religious teachings, and so forth, with the intention of pitting the Islamic movement against the rulers. They slandered the anti-rulers movement to enable

them to establish an Iranian-type Islamic republic, introduce a Muslim priestly administration system, set up killer squads, and so forth.

In order to reinforce further the law against the faith of the followers of Islam, they recently strongly prohibited them from studying the religion according to their own system, allowing them to study only at religious bodies set up by the government. In order to strengthen their domination within the armed forces in the field of Islam for a similar purpose, they also set up a religious order within the armed forces.

It is publicly known that matters relating to religion, customs, and tradition in our country were handled by the rulers long before we gained independence. During colonial rule, the British did not dare seize religious power directly from the rulers. Following independence, the rights and power of the rulers in the field of religion were defined in line with the Constitution of the country. Under the Constitution, the Yang Dipertuan Agung [paramount ruler], apart from being the head of religious affairs in states without rulers, such as Melaka, Pulau Pinang, and the federal state. IN a state that has a ruler, the head of religious affairs is the ruler himself. Despite this, the power of the Yang Dipertuan Agung and the rulers in the field of religion is constantly being challenged by the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] ruling clique.

From the time of Tunku Abdul Rahman up to the present Mahathir-Musa Hitam era, the clique has been trying to seize the rights and power of the rulers by various means. Under these circumstances, the ruling UMNO clique has made the problem of the Islamic religion a political issue and under the present 2-M clique the issue has reached its climax.

The 2-M clique has intensified its plot to grab the power of the Yang Dipertuan Agung and state rulers in various fields in its bid to dominate the entire state power and establish a fascist dictatorial state. This could be seen during the constitutional crisis that erupted at the end of last year through early this year. Although the rights and powers of the rulers in the religious field were not taken up specifically for debate during the constitutional crisis, the 2-M unceasingly tried to grab power. The expansion of the Islamic center, a body which is placed directly under the supervision of the prime minister, and the establishment of a joint council for the coordination of Islamic activities proved the great ambition of the 2-M clique to grab power from the Yang Dipertuan Agung and the rulers in the religious field and to exploit the Islamic religion for their political interest.

The action taken by the 2-M clique servant, Anwar Ibrahim, and the directive issued by the deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Yusof Noor, also proved that the ruling clique is trying to control at close quarters the activities of the religious councils in the various states which are under the direct control of the rulers.

The shameful action taken by the 2-M ruling clique has created a tense situation and disunity within the Muslim community as well as tension among the ethnic groups in our country. The Islamic followers, including ulemas and

other religious leaders who have a farsighted vision, were very disappointed over the behavior of this evil-minded clique. They have stood up to wage a struggle against the iron rule of the 2-M clique as well as against their action to exploit the Islamic religion for their political interest.

In the past, His Majesty The Yang Dipertuan Agung and the rulers, in their capacity as heads of religious affairs, have directly or indirectly made clear their respective stand on this problem. However, His Majesty The Yang Dipertuan Agung continues to refrain from taking an arrogant stand against various circles, including the 2-M clique, and this could be seen during the celebrations of the end of the Ramadhan fasting month festival. His majesty always advises Muslims to be simple in life and not to deviate from the four religious sects, and has reminded them that there is no compulsion in religion.

His Majesty the Sultan of Kedah has expressed grief over the disunity within the Muslim community. He also stressed the need to resolve religious problems according to Islamic law and reminded people not to use religion as a political basis. The Sultan of Kelantan also expressed his concern over the disunity among the Muslim community as well as groups trying to destroy Islam. His majesty said that the groups include Muslims who are pretending to be ulemas or intellectuals who can do anything they want for their own interest by ignoring the sacredness of Islam.

The MNRPM is of the view that the root cause of tension within the Muslim community at present is the manipulation of the 2-M clique and their buddies who are boasting that they are the upholders of the Islamic banner and use this banner to cover up their plot to seize power from the rulers in the field of religion and exploit the Islamic religion to suppress their political enemies and strengthen their position. This is the main problem to be solved to ensure solidarity and harmony among Islamic followers. It was for this reason that Point 5 of the MNRPM program calls for a determined struggle against the evil-minded action of the ruling reactionary clique which exploits religion for preserving its rule. The provision also calls on Muslims to wage a struggle against suppression and to defend justice. Apart from that, Point 9 of the program also calls for the cultivation of a spirit of mutual respect and friendship among Malays and non-Malays to preserve national unity and harmony which the 2-M clique has tried to destroy through its "divide and rule" policy.

The MNRPM is of the view that the problem of religion, customs and tradition, including the religious council, the religious court, and their officials, should be prevented from being manipulated as political tools by the ruling UMNO clique as is happening now. All problems relating to the appointment of religious advisers, Islamic judges and their deputies, priests, village heads, and other religious leaders as well as problems of religious alms and so forth, should also be prevented from becoming political tools of the clique. These problems should be fairly solved by His Majesty The Yang Dipertuan Agung and the rulers in a fair manner without taking sides in line with the country's constitution.

The MNRPM calls on all Islamic followers, particularly ulemas and other Islamic leaders, including members of various political parties, Islamic organizations, as well as the armed forces and police to unite to oppose any attempt by the 2-M clique to try and seize power from the Yang Dipertuan Agung and the rulers in the field of religion. This is very necessary to preserve the sacredness of the Islamic religion, to fight suppression against Islamic followers, and to ensure their unity. This is also necessary to prevent the plot of the 2-M clique from trying to dominate all powers in the country and to establish a fascist dictatorial regime.

CSO: 4213/74

MAHATHIR'S VISIT TO AFRICA PREVIEWED

BK070925 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, begins a 10-day visit to three Islamic countries on Saturday. The Malaysian head of government will be accompanied by his wife Datin Sri Dr Siti Hasmah as well as Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, Minister of Agriculture Mr Anwar Ibrahim, and Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Dr Yusof Noor.

The visit is taking place against the backdrop of very important developments in the Middle East. Not only have Jordan and Egypt resumed diplomatic ties, but they have also expressed keen interest in reactivating the peace process in order to hasten the establishment of the Palestinian homeland. An important dimension in Malaysia's foreign policy is its close and cordial ties with all Islamic states. The Constitution of Malaysia states that Islam is the religion of the Federation of Malaysia but other faiths may be practiced freely. Malaysia has always supported the rightful claim of the Palestinians to their own homeland and has condemned Zionist intrigues that have prevented the realization of Palestinian aspirations.

In his address to the General Assembly this year, the Malaysian prime minister explained clearly that it was the excesses of the Zionism that Malaysia condemns and not the reasonable expectations of those who profess Judaism. Malaysia's Islamic identity is manifested every year when it plays host to the international Koran reading competition which attracts a large number of participants from all over the world. In addition, links with the Islamic peoples are preserved by our students who pursue their studies in various Arab countries. Naturally, the Haj or the pilgrimage to the Islamic holy places in Saudi Arabia is a well-known feature of Malaysian life and a public corporation exists for the sole purpose of providing assistance for citizens who want to go to perform their pilgrimage.

While in Egypt the Malaysian prime minister is expected to hold talks with President Husni Mubarak and other government leaders. He will doubtless be briefed on the latest trends and moves concerning not only Palestine but also Lebanon and the Gulf war. While in Libya he will not only be reviewing Malaysian-Libyan relations but also international issues with Colonel

Mu'ammarr Qadhdhafi. Although there are other efficient channels of communications which enable heads of government to keep abreast of developments overseas, there is much to be said for face-to-face dialogues and meetings with leaders like Colonel Qadhdhafi who are often the subjects of distorted reports in the Western media. In any case, Libya has emerged as an important power in its own right and Malaysia's relations with this state will be further strengthened by the prime minister's visit.

Malaysia has always enjoyed close relations with Mali in West Africa. Africa is trying to cope with numerous problems and the Malaysian prime minister's official visit will be mutually beneficial. The International Islamic University located in Petaling Jaya near Kuala Lumpur, close to the Malaysian capital, will also benefit from this visit. It certainly marks an important milestone in Malaysian foreign relations.

CSO: 4200/256

PAPERI STATEMENT ON MOHAMED'S BIRTHDAY

BK080820 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Statement by Malayan Islamic Brotherhood Party Central Committee in connection with Prophet Mohamed's birthday: "Uphold the Teachings of the Prophet"]

[Excerpts] Peace be unto you. Beloved Muslim brothers and sisters:

On the occasion of the birthday of Prophet Mohamed--peace be upon him--on 12 Rabiul Awal [5 December], on behalf of the Central Committee of the Malayan Islamic Brotherhood Party [PAPERI], we would like to convey our warmest greetings to our Muslim brothers and sisters throughout the country and, together with you, pray for and greet in full exaltation our Prophet--peace be upon him--we uphold. In praising His Majesty Baginda, the Messenger of God, let us draw lessons from him through his good examples and his personality in a correct historical way.

In the history of His Majesty the Messenger of God, he showed his talents could be drawn upon as lessons for the Muslim community in general and for those who seriously want to become national, religious, and public leaders before he became the Messenger of God.

After he became the Messenger of God, His Majesty never abused the position he received from God for his personal benefit or pleasure. His Majesty performed his task with full responsibility and dedication as an exemplary leader of the people. His Majesty paid full attention to social disorder and sufferings of the people in society. His Majesty always consoled the poor and gave them material and spiritual aid and allowed them to explain their sorrow.

Now, the ruling circle in our country is carrying out political, economic, and social policies and at the same time abusing the Islamic values as a means to defend its position as a class that is exploiting the people of various nationalities, including our Muslim brothers and sisters. The ruling circle is exploiting the Islamic religion to destroy it. Under the pretext of upholding Islam, they have deceived people who are not fully aware of their ill intention. Some have been deceived. Others, though they are aware of their ill intention, are afraid to oppose them because the ruling circle is using various threats to scare others. However, despite

the circumstances, many Muslims firmly maintained their loyalty to the teachings of the Messenger of God, who has defined that whoever is right will continue to be right, and whoever is wrong will continue to be wrong, even though the right may be hated by sinful people. Pharaohs and the rich during the time of Prophet Moses--peace be upon him--were rulers who only ruled for their own glory and wealth, while the ordinary people were enslaved, insulted, and even murdered under various pretexts.

Now, the government in our country headed by the 2-M [Mahathir-Musa Hitam], who represent the bureaucratic capitalist comprador class, is making a fool of the Islamic values to defend their position, name, and wealth. Let us take Mahathir, who is the general representative of the bureaucratic capitalist compradors, as an example. Apart from his nearly 20,000 ringgit monthly salary and other allowances, he also makes countless profits through various connections or bureaucratic organizations. Is not Mahathir one of the millionaires? Does not his house--to be more correct, his palace--cost tens of millions of ringgit? In spite of this, Mahathir is able to outsmart the people by talking about this and that.

He said he will eliminate poverty among the people, the government will relieve the sufferings of the people and will not allow anybody to make fool of the Islamic values, and so forth. On another occasion Mahathir also said that the people cannot become rich because they are lazy, and therefore, poverty cannot be overcome. The people, particularly the indigenous people, will not obey the appeal made by the government because parents and teachers fail to teach religion to their children and, for this reason, Islamic values are being destroyed, and so forth.

Respectful Muslim brothers and sisters, see how Mahathir threw despicable words to the people of our country. During his leisure time, Mahathir forgets that sweat streams from millions of people working from dawn to dusk to fill their stomach with a meager meal. Bodies of peasants are smeared with mud, fishermen shelter themselves under the sun and spend the night in the open, while workers spend their nights without blankets in old shacks. There are more sufferings shouldered by the people. He does not care about all these things and only thinks about his own wellbeing and prosperous life.

Mahathir blamed parents and teachers for the crimes and sins in the country which are increasing by day, but this situation emerged under the reactionary regime. Why did not Mahathir blame the policy of the reactionary regime of the bureaucratic capitalist comprador's class, which is seeking its own benefits and suppressing the broad masses of the people?

Mahathir only justified the government policies and blamed the people. He claimed that every achievement was the result of government policy, but if any wickedness emerged within society he blamed the people for causing it. In Mahathir's view, all punishments defined by laws enshrined in the Holy Koran are destined for the people, while praise and good deeds are only for the government. In other words, hell is for the people and paradise is for Mahathir and his clique.

In order to control the movement of the Islamic followers, the I-M clique controlled the Muslims when they conducted the Friday prayers and exhorted them to carry out other religious activities. By using the mass media, they spread lies and made accusations and slanders against political parties and Islamic organizations as well as ulemas and religious leaders who opposed them. They even ganged up and plotted to seize the power from his majesty the yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler] and the rulers in the field of religion and so forth.

In order to attain their ambition, they mobilized the army and imposed various restrictions, carried out arbitrary arrests, and conducted inhuman tortures against patriotic and democratic Muslims. This is real hypocrisy and did not at all follow the teachings of the Messenger of God.

We call on our Muslim brothers and sisters throughout the country. Let us unite to oppose the policies of the government, which pays no attention to the sufferings of the people contrary to the example shown by the Messenger of God--peace be upon him--and together form a broad and strong unity among various nationalities to establish a democratic coalition government. Only in this way can Islam take its proper place and no longer remain a forum for talking and a tool exclusively for Mahathir to make a profit. Peace be unto you.

CSO: 4213/69

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT RESETTLEMENT--The director of the national task force for the Vietnamese illegal immigrants, Lieutenant General Abdullah Shamsuddin, disclosed that about 198,000 Vietnamese illegal immigrants have been resettled in third countries through Malaysia since 1975. He said that at present there are more than 9,000 Vietnamese illegal immigrants in the country being housed in 2 camps and also disclosed an average of 800 new arrivals monthly. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Nov 84 BK]

ASEAN FOREST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE--Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong disclosed that a M\$20 million ASEAN Institute of Foreign Management will be set up in Kuala Lumpur next year. The project will contribute significantly to the further advancement of the forestry and timber sectors in Malaysia and other participating countries in the region. Canada will contribute M\$13 million, which will be used to finance the services of Canadian experts, equipment--including computers--and remote sensing devices for the institute. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Dec 84 BK]

TV AGREEMENT WITH BRUNEI--Brunei and Malaysia have reached an agreement on exchanging television programs to further promote bilateral cooperation. The Bruneian high commissioner in Kuala Lumpur, Mr Awang Haji Jaya Abdul Latif, said that the agreement was reached during his talks with the information minister, Datuk Rais Yatim, at Angkasa Puri [Radio Television Malaysia, or RTM, Building in Kuala Lumpur]. Further discussions on the matter will be held later. Mr Awang thought of a possible screening of RTM programs on Islamic development and regional cooperation in Brunei. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 4 Dec 84 BK]

CSO: 4200/256

MANILA AFTERNOON PAPER SCEPTICAL ON END OF 'DIABLO'

Makati PM in English 15 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Benjie Ayllon]

[Text] Although formally disbanded, Diablo has taken root.

Diablo Crimebusters was declared disbanded yesterday as an organization but observers say many of its 30,000 members, sometimes called "army within an army", will continue to uphold their ideology of "unity and brotherhood."

"Nagkaugat na yang diablo at marami ang tiwala sa objectives nito na makatulong sa bawat kasapi na nangangailangan ng attention," said a military insider.

Diablo's formal breakup was announced yesterday in a formal resolution by the organization before AFP acting Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

Diablo national supreme commander Maj. Edwin Vargas, however, told Ramos they would need "ample time to enable them to cushion the effects on the minds of the members" of the group's disbandment.

The name Diablo was formed from "Dauntless and Ingenuous protectors of helpless and Advocators for the defense of the Filipino Banner, Liberty and Oneness" (matapang at matapat na tagapagtanggol ng mga inaapi, watawat, kalayaan at pagkakaisa ng lahing Pilipino).

The group's core members come from the Navy, Army, Air Force and PC, and later, from the police and civilian sectors. They have no proof but some recruits said they were told two or three AFP Generals are members.

Born out of a conflict between men of the PC's 57th battalion and the Army's 12th infantry in Cotabato, the Diablo, its organizers said, was formed to foster camaraderie between the major services and provide moral and material assistance to its members.

Members are initiated into the group with a down-the-hatch drink of the diablo cocktail concocted from liquor, soy sauce, vinegar, fish sauce and chili.

They are identified by tattoos on the shoulder and the hand indicating their branch of service, rank, alias and year recruited. They call their leaders "supreme godfather consultant," "founder supreme godfather," "founder godfather," "supreme godfathers/mothers," "deputy supreme godfathers," "godfathers," and "deputy godfathers."

Although it is not a "threat," it can be a "potential threat," armed forces sources said. "They cannot be a risk to national security as long as you give them fair and just treatment," they added.

CSO: 4200/223

FIFTEEN ARMALITES STOLEN FROM QUEZON CITY ARMORY

Makati PM in English 17 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Billy O. Dalisay]

[Text] Some 15 armalite rifles costing some P150,000 (P10,000 each) were found missing from the supply room of the Special Service armory at Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City three weeks ago after unidentified persons forced open the door with three padlocks.

The military is investigating the loss quietly but is not telling the media about it. The armalites were missed on Oct. 10.

Reliable military sources disclosed that a certain Capt. Benildo Duque, supply officer of the AFP Special Service, M/Sgt. Mario Flores and S/Sgt. Cornelio Manuel are being grilled in a thorough investigation now being undertaken by the Intelligence Service of the AFP (ISAFP) in connection with the theft.

Sources at Camp Aguinaldo told PM that five enlisted personnel were first investigated.

Five other personnel were investigated but they were cleared. They are, M/Sgt. Ireneo Buco, T/Sgt. George Cruz, S/Sgt. Manolito Moring, S/Sgt. Jaime Valencia and S/Sgt. Cesar Pilosopo. They were picked up by the Military Police but released later.

Col. Antonio S. Alviar, head of the Special Service of the AFP, is now in Baguio City on vacation, according to sources.

Major Alejo P. Dopeno, acting Special Service chief, refused to comment on the case of missing firearms.

Sources fear that the stolen armalite rifles could be used by criminal elements in robberies or in gun-running activities by some undesirable elements from the Armed Forces.

CSO: 4200/223

MILITARY STRENGTHENS TIES WITH TRIBAL DATUS

Manila THE PHILIPPINE ARMY NEWS in English 15 Oct 84 p 6

[Text]

BANCASI, Butuan City — Col. Miguel C. Sol, 2/4 Infantry Brigade commander, urged Butuan tribal datos to extend their wholehearted support and cooperation with the military during the induction of officers of tribal datos in Agusan del Sur and Agusan del Norte held at Maguindanao, this city.

Colonel Sol said, working hand in hand with the military and the government means a peaceful and progressive community in this part of the country.

He warned the officers of the integrated datos, especially its members, not to be blinded by the communist propaganda capitalizing on the abuses committed by some erring military personnel.

He further told them the AFP is not tolerating such abuse of authority and that the abusive have no place to stay with the

military organization.

In the same occasion, Col. Javier Carbone, deputy RUC 10 commander for operations, explained the present peace and order situation besieging the area. He told them that if and when the people stay dumb, there will come a time that as democratic loving people they shall find themselves in the hills and it's the rebels who stay in urban areas.

Datu Mansaulog (Mr. Lobi Manpatilan), vice mayor of Esperanza, Agusan del Sur and president of the organization, in turn pledged to support the military in their effort to attain security and development.

The presence of top military commanders in the area not only strengthens the ties between the military and members of integrated datos but brings harmony and cooperation to both.

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON AFP ROLE IN 'HOT ISSUES'

Manila THE PHILIPPINE ARMY NEWS in English 31 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Trials in Order"]

[Text]

Elements of the Armed Forces of the Philippines are once again put in the limelight because of their involvement in hot issues one after another.

The alleged involvement of the military in the Aquino assassination, the indictment of AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver, METROCOM Chief Maj. Gen. Prospero C. Olivas and 23 others in the case; the request of the two generals for a temporary leave in their designated posts; the issuance of a loyalty manifesto by some 68 AFP generals and flag officers, taunted by some foreign press as a sign of disunity among the ranks because some generals' signatures did not appear in said manifesto; the made known-public existence of a crimebuster affiliation within the AFP, composed of soldiers themselves who swear to police the rank and files of abusive men-in-uniform; and the usual magnified play-ups of the local and foreign media men of these issues made the military a hot copy.

In spite of all of these, President Ferdinand E. Marcos, the AFP commander-in-chief, himself spoke of his conviction that the defense establishment is still very capable to live up to what its name upholds - the vanguard of state against internal and external aggressors.

At this time, these trials in order should not in anyway, disrupt the normal flow of responsibility among the uniformed men, neither they be used as excuses to perform their duties perfunctorily. Doing so would aggravate more the tight situation the military is in.

The civilian populace, however, should not lay down the verdict condemning the military as

so and so without due processes of law. Like a knowledgeable jury, the public must exercise fairness in treating them. Not all the eggs in the basket are bad, so they say. They are, likewise, advised to be wary against deceptive ploy of the secessionist/terrorist movements who would use these issues to discredit the image of the AFP, thus, winning the mass base to their side (the enemy's).

Notwithstanding, the acting AFP Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos has directed his major service commanders to restore the public's confidence towards the organization itself. He believes that the recent developments in the establishment are but temporary tribulations that can easily be overcome.

Nonetheless, everyone in the rank and file should contribute to the over-all efforts of gaining the people's support and confidence.

Knowing their resiliency and capabilities, the men-in-uniform can't fail./LGV

BENGUET SEEKS RELIEF FROM 'UNWARRANTED GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE'

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Nov 84 p 16

[Text]

BENGUET Corp. yesterday said that it has asked the Supreme Court for relief from what it described as "unwarranted government interference" in its business operations.

Company President, Jaime V. Ongpin, said his company is being pressured by the government to renegotiate its pre-existing long-term sales contracts with foreign smelters in order to allocate a portion of Benguet's copper concentrate output for the new local smelter, the Philippine Associated Smelter and Refining Corp. (PASAR).

Benguet earlier sought the assistance of the regional trial court of Olongapo to get the government "off its back," but the court rejected the case claiming that it has no jurisdiction over the matter.

Ongpin, who noted that Benguet continues to resist government pressure in connection with the concentrate supply issue, also reported that the company suffered a sharp drop in consolidated earnings for the third quarter of 1984, with subsidiary losses largely offsetting profits from mining operations.

Net income for the quarter ended September 30 declined to P2,300,000 or P0.08 per share, although operating revenue rose 12 percent to P842,200,000.

For the first nine months, earnings were down 19 percent to P154,400,000 or P4.79 per share, despite a 22-percent gain in parent company earnings. Operating revenue for the nine months increased 22 percent to

P2,465,900,000.

Jaime V. Ongpin, president, said the company earned P38,700,000 from its Dixon and Masinloc mine operations during the quarter, but suffered losses of P38,300,000 from two subsidiaries, Engineering Equipment, Inc. and Arrow Freight Corp.

"Nevertheless, earnings for the fourth quarter are expected to recover significantly due to anticipated gains in gold production and the recent devaluation of the Philippine peso in October," he noted.

EARNINGS for Benguet's Dixon mine rose 93 percent to P33,800,000 during the third quarter, despite price declines for copper, gold and silver. The mine achieved a 54-percent increase in by-product gold output, and gold recovery improved to 63 percent from 57 percent. Net production cost per pound of copper (before by-product gold and silver credits of \$1.06 and financial charges of \$0.49) decreased to \$1.06 from \$1.10 in 1983. Monthly production for the quarter averaged 4,173,000 lbs. of copper and 12,289 ozs. of gold, compared with 4,346,000 lbs. of copper and 7,974 ozs. of gold for the similar 1983 period.

The company's primary gold operations in Benguet province incurred a loss of P900,000 for the quarter, versus earnings of P19,700,000 in the 1983 period. The loss was attributed to a 10-percent drop in gold output and 17-percent decline in prices. Production was disrupted by heavy

rainfalls during the typhoon season, which caused partial flooding in the mines, but normal production is expected to the fourth quarter. Monthly production for the third quarter average 9,200 ozs. of gold compared to 10,246 ozs. in 1983.

Benguet earned P1,000,000 from gold trading for the quarter, in contrast to a loss of P2,500,000 a year ago. The company continue to hold unexercised options to repurchase 99,906 ozs. of gold from the Central Bank, which it could exercise at a substantial profit based on current gold prices denominated in pesos.

CSO: 4200/223

PAPER TASKS COMELEC IN FEUD WITH COURT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

RELATIONS between the Supreme Court and the Commission on Elections seem to have come to a boil with the poll body reacting indignantly to a recent ruling of the tribunal.

There have been strains between the two independent bodies mainly arising from several SC rulings reversing or at least restraining electoral decisions made by the Comelec.

In this latest incident, the high tribunal issued a resolution ordering the "transfer of" Comelec documents vital to the disposition of the pre-proclamation case between KBL candidate Pedro Roa and Member of Parliament Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr."

The Comelec, in a move met by public criticism, had earlier ousted MP Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro City from the Batasan. The poll body ruled that the rival Roa was the winner, based on the counting of the election returns, and that he should occupy the seat now held by the opposition assemblyman.

The Supreme Court, however, decided to keep both Pimentel and Roa out of the Batasan until after it has had its own look into the controversial election returns. Thus the resolution asking the Comelec to

bring the documents to Manila.

Comelec members were apparently stung by the resolution, saying they felt it degrading to be ordered like mere messengers to bring the ballot boxes to Manila.

Surely, the Comelec members can do better than this. Men of probity who are appointed to such a vital body must surely be above throwing childish tantrums. They may have weightier and more valid reasons for refusing to cooperate but certainly not this one about being mere messengers. The Comelec, after all, is committed to serve the people. If the transfer of the ballot boxes and the review by the Supreme Court would help uphold justice and the sovereign will, then what's wrong with delivering the boxes, even if one appears to be a servant — which the Comelec officials are — in the process?

The Comelec may not see eye to eye with the Supreme Court but it does have at least a moral obligation to help in exhausting all means that would help spell truth and justice in our electoral process. Adherence in their uncooperative stance won't sit well with the public.

EXPORTERS ASSAIL GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Nov 84 p 16

[Text] EXPORTERS yesterday assailed government intervention or direct competition in business activities that are better left in the hands of the private sector.

They also lamented the lack of government support in solving some nagging problems encountered by exporters, particularly, inadequate supply of good quality raw materials.

Mrs. Noemi Saludo, president of the Garment Business Association of the Philippines (GBAP), aired the sentiments of the exporters during a workshop on "Philippine Capability to Pay its Foreign Debt," sponsored by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI).

She cited instances where government overstepped its boundaries in its bid for export development leading to the creation of monopolies or direct competition with the private sector.

SHE noted that a government agency whose task was supposedly to provide for the planting of bamboos to ensure a steady supply to local producers, has instead, become actively involved in the actual purchase of the bamboo as raw material.

The GBAP head said this direct government intervention led to unnecessary price increase "which could have been avoided had the industry been allowed to purchase directly from the suppliers."

Mrs. Saludo also said the government should do something about the lack of locally-produced wood needed by furniture export makers.

She pointed out that good quality wood are set aside for export by plywood and lumber mills, leaving the rejects as raw materials for to be made into finished products for export.

Raw material problems encountered by local exporters stemmed from the fact that there is an apparent lack of government support in terms of backward linkages, she said.

SHE stressed that exporters were calling for the government to constantly monitor problems inherent to different industries rather than be one of the problems that the private sector has to deal, and compete, with.

The CBAP head also said that local exporters are willing to work with the government to improve the "factor of confidence" needed between an exporter and its buyer.

"Any foreign buyer would take a close and hard look not only at the exporters' capability to comply with terms and conditions of an export transaction but likewise, from a broader perspective, at the actual stability of political and economic conditions prevailing in the exporting country," Salado explained.

CSO: 4200/223

ESTABLISHMENT PAPER HITS REAGAN 'COMMUNIST SPECTER' REMARKS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Lily Lim]

[Text] ALTHOUGH we had been well-primed for it, considering that the statement had elicited loud reactions from both the pro and con camps, we still found ourselves almost falling off our seat when we saw Ron Reagan raise--during the local telecast of his second debate with Walter Mondale--communist specter to justify support of some governments.

We will not try to dissect the accuracy or fallacy of the US President's observation--enough people have done it. What struck us about the statement had nothing whatsoever to do with the run of Reagan's logic.

But we were definitely taken aback by the way he used the word "communism" almost like a veiled, heavy threat. We could almost see the Great Communicator (as the onetime actor has been dubbed by the US press) shudder at the mention of the word. More, we could almost see him expecting others to shudder at his mention of the word.

But in an era of increasing detente between East and West (the periodic cold spells notwithstanding), Reagan's employment of the "dreaded" term had an effect not unlike that of seeing a dinosaur in 20th century civilization. It smacked of the McCarthy period all over again, when the slogan "Better Dead than Red" struck an immediate, albeit fanatical, chord in the hearts of flag-waving Americans and their foreign clones.

But this is not the 1950s, and the US has seen enough Vietnams to justify sticking to that myopic view of world affairs.

We remember a time in our own past when the mere mention of the word "communist" would strike terror in our hear. We can recall an experience during our childhood when we argued with a neighborhood playmate over the kind of people that exist in communist countries. We remember being furious over the fact that this playmate--who, on hindsight, was brought up in a less bigoted environment than we were--had the gall to say that people in communist countries were regular people like us. With our pigtails stiff in anger, we remember telling the smart aleck that communist mothers eat their babies and throw

their infirm, aged folks out of windows. As our playmate protested vigorously, we walked away from the prattle with the most righteous stance our little body could muster, peeved that we had such a silly creature for a playmate.

We have grown up since, gone to a university which has produced most of this country's presidents and leaders, been interested in the goings on around us--and while we have not embraced the communist ideology, we now know that communist mothers don't eat their babies--only crazy people do.

The red hysteria, we think, has lost much of its scare value, not so much because people find communism more attractive than democracy, but because all too often, people in positions of power and influence have been observed to whip up the Red Scare to disguise their own failings. It is after all far easier to appeal to culturally conditioned fears and hang-ups rather than to own up to one's mistakes and start from scratch again.

Raising the specter of the communist bogeyman may automatically trigger off a negative reaction in a functioning, thriving democracy like the US, but when it is done in countries where much of the people's hardships can be attributed to violations of democratic ideals, the act could boomerang. So before anyone again yells, "There's a commie in my soup!," he would do well to ask himself first if he has done his best to prevent that commie from getting there.

CSU: 4200/228

GOVERNMENT HELPLESSNESS IN PANAMIN 'MESS' REPORTED

Manila City ANG PAKAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[text] The Ministry of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities is apparently helpless in looking into reported irregularities of the defunct Presidential Assistance on National Minorities (Panamin).

Minister Simeon A. Datumanong has disclosed that about P23 million released in 1982 and 1983 by the Panamin in the form of grants-in-aid to various provinces of the country are still unliquidated.

In the province of Abra alone, P405,560 released to former Assemblyman Herminio Zapata has not yet been liquidated. Zapata was the proponent of projects as weaving and knitting; swine and goat raising and dispersal; and construction of foot trails and bridges.

MP Arturo Barbere (KBL-Abra) said that mayors in his province had told him that they never received the money and they are not aware of any such projects given in the different municipalities.

During the recent question hour at the Batasan, when asked by MP Neriño Montano (KBL-Iligan) on the whereabouts of former Panamin head Manuel Elizalde, Jr., Datumanong said: "I'm afraid that this representation will be unable to supply the necessary information."

When asked also whether there was no official turnover of the Panamin to the new Ministry, Datumanong answered: "There was no official turn-over, Mr. Speaker, because of the fact that there was practically no one in the office of the Panamin at the time I took over..."

The Panamin and the Office of the Cultural Affairs were merged into the Ministry of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities.

"And now could we remove the suspicion in the public that a whitewash of all this multi-million of the people's money is involved," Montano continued.

Also, MP Douglas R. Cagas (FDP-Laban-Davao del Sur) inquired into the disappearance of Elizalde and 11 Panamin scholars and Datumanong said: "We cannot say that we have no knowledge or information..."

Datumanong, however, vowed that his office will look into all these matters.

Meanwhile, MP Virgilio Robles (Unido-Caloocan City) filed recently Parliamentary Bill No. 2257 redefining the boundary of Caloocan and Quezon City. The bill seeks to get back from QC some 1,365 hectares of the 7,168 hectares taken from the former in 1949 through Republic Act No. 333.

The bill aims to redefine from the present boundary to the private property line of A. Bonifacio st. from the corner of Apo and del Monte sts. at La Loma district up to Edsa to Balintawak, Quezon City, and the private property line of East Quirino highway from Edsa Balintawak up to the present-boundary line in Amparo, Caloocan City immediately after La Mesa dam.

CSO: 4200/223

MALAYA REPORTS 'MILITANT' LABOR SEEKING FOREIGN SUPPORT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Militant labor groups are getting international support to pressure the Philippine government to change its "anti-labor" policies, the Pambansang Koalisyon ng Manggagawa Laban sa Kahirapan said.

Individual labor unions affiliated with PKMK said they have sought the assistance of sister unions overseas "which have traditionally been in the forefront in the fight against the anti-labor policies" of governments in countries where they have fraternal ties.

The Trade Union of the Philippines and Allied Services (TUPAS) has also asked the assistance of the World Federation of Trade Unions based in Sophia, the Democratic Republic of Germany. The WFTU has militant members in European ports, New Zealand and Australia which are sympathetic to the "plight of the Filipino workers," the TUPAS said.

PKMK also said Rolando Olalia, president of the Kilusang Mayo Uno, has asked a federation of Japanese labor unions to help in the effort for liberal trade laws and just labor laws from the Philippine government.

PKMK further said sister overseas unions have been informed about the government's anti-labor policies, including harassments and brutalities against workers in picket lines.

The militant groups are against the laws restricting strikers and the organization of workers keeping down wages and other dilatory tactics in the disposition of labor cases filed with government labor agencies.

CSG 200/213

FURTHER REPORT ON DETAILS OF OPPOSITION UNITY PLAN

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Nov 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Joel C. Paredes]

[Text] Sectoral groups and opposition leaders yesterday threw their support behind the proposed democratic coalition government which will be ratified during a People's Congress at the Liwasang Bonifacio on Nov. 16, while opposition leader Salvador Laurel called for a transition government to pave the way for a post-Marcos era.

The Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD), led by former Sen. Lorenzo M. Tanada, have begun drawing up details of the coalition government, plans for which will be presented by the opposition to President Marcos at the end of the three-day assembly of the broadest multisectoral alliance in the country.

Former Sen. Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), meanwhile, proposed a summit between President Marcos and "key leaders of the non-violent opposition" to set up what he called a "transition government."

Laurel said the "summit should be held at the earliest possible time because of the critical situation." He said the initial summit with President Marcos could bring together Sen. Tanada, now considered the Grand Old Man of the Opposition, Jaime Cardinal Sin and himself as head of UNIDO.

Mr. Laurel pointed out "there can be no coalition government or transition government without the co-operation of the man on the saddle; we need the consent and cooperation of Mr. Marcos," the Agence France-Presse reported.

"To be successful, an initial summit must be held, with the national interest as sole objective; participants must show total sincerity; it must be held on neutral ground, with an agreed agenda," Laurel said.

The militant Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) said organized labor believes that the coalition government is a "crucial goal in our people's unrelenting struggles and sacrifices under the present regime."

"The Filipino nation has suffered in every sense under the oppressive 'US-Marcos dictatorship, and we believe now is the time to unite our aspirations and raise the levels of our struggle to the point where our hopes and dreams for a truly, democratic, free and just government take on new life and vigor," according to Bobby Ortaliz, acting KMU secretary general.

Representing the student sector, the League of Filipino Students (LFS) and the College Editors Guild (CEGP) said the democratic coalition government is "the only alternative to the US-Marcos dictatorial regime."

"We must view the process of transformation of our society to a true democracy, the primary role of the basic masses and their interests--workers and peasants, must be the basic foundation of our society and government, not only in its national policies but more importantly in its primary position in the national government," according to LFS national chairman Elmer Mercado, in behalf of the 25,000 strong national student mass organization.

Clement Bacani, CEGP national chairman, pointed out that the democratic coalition government should be "one that is truly representative of the people's interests."

The Alyansa ng Nagkakaisang Kabataan sa Komunidad (ANAK-KO) said the coalition government "can only be established after the downfall of the US-Marcos dictatorship and justice, freedom and democracy is realized in the country."

CSO: 4200/223

RIZAL STEELMILL STRIKE VIOLENCE REPORTED

[Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Police yesterday manhandled striking workers in breaking the picket-line of the Eastern Pacific Steel Corp. in Cainta, Rizal to enforce a labor ministry return-to-work order to end the three-month-old strike.

Although no one was reported injured, the EPSIC Workers Union immediately denounced the policemen's assault as a form of alleged connivances with management. The police attack allowed the firm to take out 10 truckloads of steel pipes from its compound on Imelda Avenue, which had been cleared of strikers.

Malaya gathered that the 16 workers manning the picketline were forcibly dispersed by two busloads of heavily reinforced riot policemen who escorted the 10-wheeler trucks which entered the compound at about 8:30 a.m., in violation of guidelines set by the Defense Ministry and the Labor Ministry regarding the presence of police or military in picketlines.

Antonio Alvarez, a 40-year-old striker, said they were helpless when he and his fellow workers were grabbed by the armed policemen on the collar when they tried to set up a moving picket.

As this developed, Remigio Palomata, 30, union president, said they will continue to ignore the ministry's return to work order because of the harassment on the workers.

Palomata said they would only agree to negotiate with management if management is willing to sign the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) which has been deadlocked for almost a year now.

The return-to-work-order for the striking workers issued this week was the third order from Labor Minister Blas Ople who has taken direct jurisdiction over the dispute.

Lawyer Esteban Calalang of the National Labor Relations Council (NLRC), told Malaya that he witnessed the incident and claimed the workers "voluntarily dispersed themselves."

But the strikers said Calalang was with the policemen when they arrived.

The strikers said they were forced to clear the gate when policemen showed signs they were again going to assault the picketline.

Palomata denounced the labor ministry's order as "unreasonable" since it decided to grant a P5 a day increase in their daily basic salary for the next three years when the union's demand is a 10 per cent across-the-board increase to be broken down to P1.90 for the first year and an additional P3.65 for the second year and reach a total of P9.50 at the end of the three-year CBS contract.

But a management spokesman Crisanto Laset, EPSIC vice president for operations said that it would be "impossible" for them to grant the worker's wage proposal, one of their 27 demands, since the company has lost P4 million last year.

Laset claimed that they have been giving enough benefits to the workers but they continued their strike because of "agitation from outside forces."

Laset claimed they will lose at least P100,000 if the workers would ignore the labor ministry's latest return-to-work order since millions of pesos in contracts with government corporations and private firms will not be met. The steel firm's contract includes the P3 million worth of steel pipes for the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) and an ongoing deal with the National Irrigation Administration (NIA).

Laset admitted that they have sought the help of Public Works and Highways Deputy Minister Aber Canlas, concurrent MWSS general manager, "to prevent a delay" in the government projects.

CSO: 4200/223

WORKERS PICKET POLICE HQ OVER HARASSMENT INACTION

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Some 200 workers from various factories staged an indignation picket yesterday to denounce inaction of the Valenzuela police on the suspects who allegedly terrorized two picket-lines recently.

The indignation picket was held in front of the Valenzuela Police headquarters itself.

The workers from the militant Alyansa ng Manggagawa sa Valenzuela (AMVA) also pressed for the immediate filing to proper courts of their charges against the suspects.

The workers accused a son of the chief of the Valenzuela police special investigation division of firing his gun at the strikers at the Victoria Original Food Products in Barangay Canumay.

They also charged that the police released another suspect who injured a striker at the Sta. Cruz Agro Industries in Barangay Lingunan.

Janita Dio, 30, president of the Samahan ng Manggagawa sa Victoria Foods, told Malaya that at about 1 p.m., Carlito Tiquia, son of Lt. Carlos Tiquia, accompanied by Court of First Instance (CFI) Sheriff Sergio Cabrera and three other companions, arrived at the picketline last Nov. 2.

Dio said Cabrera presented them a court order to allow the relatives of factory owner Mirin Ang, who were reportedly trapped inside the compound, to go out, which the workers ignored since they already had an earlier agreement with Carlito that the Angs can pass freely through the picketline.

Dio said, Carlito, also a son-in-law of Ang, threatened to shoot the strikers.

Later, when the workers remained calmly at their posts and appeared unperturbed by his threats, Carlito pulled a .38 cal. and fired once at the picketline. Dio said it was only the timely intervention of Cabrera that saved the strikers.

Dio also said they will continue urging the police to file charges of illegal possession of firearms and attempted homicide against Carlito.

At the same time, Adelecio Sausa, 29, vice president of the Sta. Cruz Agro Industries Union, said one of the strikers, Sopo Victoriano, was injured after construction workers at the factory attacked the picketline at around 12:30 p.m. last Nov. 2.

Sausa said Victoriano, who was hit with a steel bar, suffered a head cut and was treated at the Valenzuela Emergency Hospital.

The unidentified suspect was arrested by the police, but was later released allegedly without having been charged, Sausa added.

CSU: 4290/223

KMU RAPS LAUREL, GOVERNMENT WAGE ORDER

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Nov 84 p 8

[Article by Jimmy Montejó]

[Text]

Former Sen. Salvador Laurel yesterday came under fire from the labor and teacher sectors who assailed his call for the holding of a summit between President Marcos' government and the various opposition camps.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) and the Alliance of Concerned Teachers rebuked Laurel's bid, saying it was a "betrayal" of the people's cause.

"We are shocked at the way some political leaders are quick to ride on people's issues with the obvious intention of positioning themselves at the center of leadership without the least bit of investigation on what the people really need and want," Loretta Ann Rosales, ACT chairperson, said.

For its part, the KMU branded Laurel's proposal as a "collaborationist" position saying it was not only unrealistic but also showed what they termed as the narrow democratic considerations of the former legislator "who presumes to lead the so-called non-violent opposition."

The two camps' rejection of the Laurel bid all but shut the door for him to gain support from KMU and ACT followers

for his proposed transition government.

KMU viewed Laurel's move as anti-democratic and anti-people and "does not differ much from the administration-sponsored propaganda of deceit."

The two labor groups vigorously endorsed the creation of a democratic coalition government which they believed could best represent the interest of workers and others who also belonged to the lower class.

The Filipino workers, with what they went through in the production lines, picket lines, and street assemblies, reject this proposal as they see no reason for them to dialogue, much less the present regime to give in to a transition government that shall replace it, a KMU press statement said.

It expressed firm adherence to the establishment of a "genuine democracy with the representation of all democratic sectors of the society, with the most oppressed and exploited - the masses of workers and peasants - as the core and the primary beneficiary of its national development policies."

A democratic coalition government, KMU said, is the "only viable and workable alternative to the US-Marcos dictatorship."

ACT and the IUP for the establishment of a democratic coalition government by the National Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy under its chairman, Senator Lorenzo Tanada. "is a product of the Filipino people's long years of struggle under the repressive rule of the US Marcos dictatorship."

To speak of a coalition government, ACT stressed, is to take as a central question the plight of the oppressed millions of Filipinos - the poor farmers, the exploited workers, the national minorities and the urban poor, the students, and the low-income professionals.

As this developed, the KML criticized the government's new wage order saying it was not even enough to cushion the impact of a 10 per cent "government-protection" increase in the cost of prime commodities.

Wage Order No. 6 granted an additional P1 in the workers' daily pay.

The militant labor group

viewed the P1 wage hike as not only in conformity with the government's wage restraint policy promised to the International Monetary Fund but also the "symptom" of its intention at not only in keeping wages low but virtually reducing workers' wages."

They charged that the Marcos government has essentially reduced wages to levels that enable foreign capital to exploit the country's cheap labor and material resources.

The KML pointed out that from the 1972 daily wage level of P8, the present total legislated wage of P66.67 is now worth only P7.04 in real terms. "This wage reduction policy of the Marcos regime was implemented after an intense industrial strike resulted in raised value for workers' wages to P10.40 in 1980."

The KML also called on all workers to participate in the "People's Congress" to be held at the Liwasang Bonifacio to be followed by a march to Mendiola on Nov. 16.

BARANGAY CAPTAINS TO BE ISSUED FIREARMS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Nov 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Jun Ramirez]

[Text] The Metro Manila Commission (MMC) and the Constabulary decided yesterday to issue firearms to barangay chairmen in the metropolis to improve peace and order conditions in their respective communities.

But MMC Vice-Gov. Mel Mathay Jr. and Brig. Gen. Rene Cruz, deputy PC chief for community relations, stressed that the distribution of firearms will be on a "case-to-case basis."

The two officials said that some barangay officials have criminal records and are, therefore, not eligible to carry firearms.

Mathay and Cruz met with Manila Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing at Club Filipino to discuss a wide range of problems affecting Metro Manila, particularly the peace and order situation which has been deteriorating, according to Mathay.

Mathay said that because of mass actions and demonstrations, policemen have been pulled out of their regular assignments and transferred to rally sites.

As a result, Mathay said, criminal elements have been emboldened to commit offenses.

Manuel Bagatsing, president of the Association of Barangay Captains (ABC) in Manila, has been advocating the issuance of firearms to barangay chairmen.

He said a number of barangay officials were murdered because they did not have means to protect themselves.

Mathay said the purchase of firearms for barangay captains is au-

CSO: 4200/223

JAPAN'S CREDIT LOAN TERMS UP FOR REVIEW

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Nov 84 p 21

[Text] Credit terms of the \$156.5 million Japanese commodity loan are up for review and funds therein will be coursed through the commercial banking system, a ranking official of the Ministry of Trade and Industry disclosed.

The official said disbursement of the commodity loan is being reviewed since financing cost of the facility is considered prohibitive, resulting in higher importation costs. Of the amount, it was observed that only about \$12 million have been availed of since May.

The \$156.5 million commodity loan which formed part of the 12th yen loan package extended by Japan to the Philippines is actually the second financing facility whose credit terms are being reviewed by the government.

The first such facility being subjected to review is the \$120 million foreign exchange working capital fund (FEWCF) from the World Bank which originally designed the program to finance modernization and rehabilitation of the country's textile industry.

Administration of the FEWCF will also likely be coursed through the commercial banking system in view of the new Central Bank regime covering foreign exchange transactions.

Exporters and importers have often complained of the credit terms available for the commodity loan as well as in the FEWCF. With prohibitive financing costs, importers and exporters had opted for pre-paid letters credits secured through the parallel market.

The commodity loan was originally intended to finance importation of goods urgently needed by the Philippines. The goods to be imported are to be agreed upon by both the Philippine and Japanese governments.

The goods include steel products for construction, spare parts for industrial machinery, synthetic fibers for garment manufacturing and chemical products for the production of medicine and pesticides.

Under the agreement, pesos paid by importers will be deposited in the Philippine government into a counterpart fund in the Central Bank.

The peso counterpart fund was supposed to be used to cover local currency requirements of development projects implemented with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) loans.

Also under such arrangement, Philippine importers were asked to pay the equivalent costs in pesos either to the Philippine National Bank or Land Bank of the Philippines, the only two commercial banks authorized to handle importations under the loan.

CSO: 4200/223

TWO SPA COMMANDERS DIE IN ZAMBOANGA CLASH

Davao City THE MINDANAO MIRROR-BULLETIN in English 5-11 Nov 84 pp 1, 8

{Text}

Two commanders of the New People's Army were killed Thursday in a clash with a PC patrol in Parasan, Misamis Zamboanga del Sur.

Col Romeo Abendan, Zamboanga del Sur, PC provincial commander identified the slain rebel commanders as Boy Migahon, alias commander Charlie, and Rudy Balbestre, alias commander Robo.

Abendan said elements of the 467th PC company, who engaged the rebel and in a brief but fierce gunbattle, did not sustain any casualty.

The PC troopers were on a routine patrol when they chanced upon a heavily armed band.

The terrorists first fired at the PC soldiers but missed, Abendan said. This started the firefight.

Abendan said other members of the rebel group ran away toward a forested area upon seeing their two commanders fatally hit.

Meanwhile, a navy gunboat sank a terrorist "kumplit" off Sulu Island recently killing five rebels and wounding two others in a running sea gunbattle.

Commodore Liberato Laso, commander of the naval facilities in southern Mindanao, said the navy gunboat returned to base in Zamboanga City with all of its crew unhurt.

The navy has intensified its seaborne operations in southwestern and southern Mindanao to check any infiltration by terrorists of the Moro National Liberation (MNLF) during the past few months.

DATE 11/11/84

DAVAO BISHOP SPEAKS OUT AGAINST STRIKES, RALLIES

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 6 Nov 84 pp 1. /

[Text] "By their fruits you will know them."

"They are like the lawyers, scribes and Pharisees who put heavy burden upon the poor but never lift even their small finger to lighten the load of the people."

These and other biblical phrases were quoted by no less than Bishop Patricio Alo in his sermon during last Sunday's mass at the San Isidro Cathedral as he scored those strike leaders "who were like dictators, coercing and threatening others to join their cause."

Mnagr Alo delivered his sermon in Visayan Cebuano dialect as he exhorted the devotees not to join strikes, rallies or demonstrations which only sow hatred and violence and against the teachings of Jesus Christ to spread love and understanding.

The Bishop also denounced those who used the pulpit and the church to promote their political beliefs and ideologies. He admonished the so-called peasant leaders of the strikes who used the poor, the students, the laborers as sacrificial pawns to attain their political ends.

Bishop Alo called upon the women, the parents and members of the Catholic Women's League to encourage their children to work for peace instead of rallying and demonstrating in the streets on issues cooked up by the strike leaders. Issues which cannot be resolved means in this office.

He pointed out as example that "if only each one of us will learn his own part Davao City will really be a beautiful city to live in". He said that different leaders must set the example for the people to follow.

(SU: 4209/72)

DAVAO TRADERS ORGANIZE NFA BOYCOTT

Davao City MINDANAO TIMES in English 3 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Private traders and bakers in Davao City are organizing a move to boycott the National Food Authority to dismantle the monopoly on the flour industry.

The boycott plan was hatched following an exposure published in the national dailies early this week that the NFA's take-over of flour distribution is illegal.

The NFA took over the distribution of flour in the country in December, last year, which the publication authored by private lawyer, Federico Magdangal, pointed out that Presidential Decree No. 4, creating the food agency is not empowered "to control the operation of flour or suspend the operations of flour trading by private entities."

The decree only empowers the NFA "supervisory powers such as to seize hoarders in times of supply scarcity or unwarranted increase in prices."

The NFA take-over of flour distribution affected some 25,000 workers, employers of flour millers, marketing arms, dealers, traders, bakeries and auxiliary services.

Lately, the Davao City flour traders said the NFA increased the price of flour from P185 to P225 per 25-kilo bag.

The increase, the traders said, is unnecessary since there is enough stock of wheat grains and a bigger importation arriving this month.

When contacted, Miss Elena U. Perez, NFA information officer, said that she never heard such boycott plan of private traders and bakers in Davao City. She told the TIMES that "I will reserve my further comment on the matters by next week."

CSO: 4200/223

BRIEFS

WARRING MNLF FACTIONS CLASH--MARAWI CITY--Six persons were killed and one was wounded when two warring factions of the Moro National Liberation Front clashed Friday in the remote village of Wao, Lanao del Sur. A belated report reaching here identified one of the fatalities as Rodolfo Clarita, alleged leader of an armed group who claims a stronghold in Wao. The five other fatalities, all belonging to Clarita's faction, were not immediately identified. Military reports identified the wounded as Juanito Palma. He was taken to a hospital in Cagayan de Oro City. Intelligence sources said the MNLF rebels surprised Clarita's men in retaliation to an ambush staged two weeks ago wherein one "Kumander Phamid" seven of his men killed. The MNLF terrorists also harassed the townfolk in Wao, prompting several families to evacuate to nearby villages, military authorities said. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Nov 84 p 2]

CS0: 4200/223

DHANABALAN WRITES ON COOPERATION WITHIN ASEAN

BK071441 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Singapore will give considerable thought to economic cooperation in ASEAN and the strategic and political future of Southeast Asia in developing policies to build up its regional foundation. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Dhanabalan, says this in an article--Singapore in Southeast Asia--in a People's Action Party publication to mark its 30th anniversary and 25 years of nation-building.

Mr Dhanabalan pointed out that there was a need to maintain the ASEAN's approach to economic cooperation. He said the ASEAN countries should help each other for more efficiency, competitiveness, and productivity in the industrial and agricultural sectors. There was a need for a selective economic diplomacy to solve issues [words indistinct] political and economic policies of the industrialized countries.

On the strategic and political future of Southeast Asia, Mr Dhanabalan said that policies and measures will have to be devised to enable Singapore and other ASEAN countries to deal with the dominant regional reality of [words indistinct]. These were Vietnam's ambitions for regional dominance, the presence of the Soviet and U.S. navies, and the growing importance of China as it curbs Vietnam's ambitions and checks Soviet power.

Mr Dhanabalan added that the regional states must be perceptive and skillful enough to use the strength and weakness of the contending powers to promote regional peace and security.

He said even though there is no formal military cooperation among their armed forces, they are aware that informal cooperation would improve their (?arms) in dealing with unfriendly powers.

CSO: 4200/255

COLUMNIST ON NEED FOR LOBBYISTS IN U.S.

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Thet Chongthadikitt]

[Text]

WAY back when we were actively siding with the United States in defending South Vietnam against North Vietnamese invasion, it appeared mightily strange to us that the Americans granted more aid to Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Cambodia which was providing facilities for Hanoi's forces and much more to pro-North Vietnam India than to their faithfully — us.

We would understand this better if we knew how the American system operates. The administration may have policies but it is Congress which makes the decisions and it is the American public which elects the Congress and it is the American mass media — printed and electronic — which influences, or tries to influence, public opinion.

The fact that the liberal Press of the Eastern establishment favoured Mondale and Reagan won with a landslide election does not disprove that the US Press does have a significant influence on Congress. Congressmen are always looking towards re-election and they try to look as good as possible to the Press, especially the newspapers or television programmes popular in their constituencies.

Therefore, let us not forget that it is not enough for us to have a government-to-government relationship with the U.S. although it is of tremendous help to get the President or the State Department or the Defence Department or the Commerce Department on our side, depending on what our needs of the moment are.

APPROVAL

We have to look at how the US government works. The President or any of his Cabinet may agree to a request from us but the approval of Congress is needed for the request to be granted.

The administration has to submit the matter to Congress. Any help the administration can get in its presentation will contribute to success in obtaining Congressional approval.

Prince Sihanouk knew how to utilise Congress. And he knew who had influence — and that was one of the reasons he won the Khao Phra Viharn case in the World Court — he employed former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. India also knew how to take advantage of the US system which actually got New Delhi much more material assistance than Pakistan, a close ally. Taiwan, which maintains one of the most effective lobbies in the US at great expense, is still able to retain a firm influence in Washington, despite a closer US relationship with Peking. Mrs Anne Chennault, widow of the leader of the "Flying Tigers" who flew for the late Nationalist President Chiang Kai-shek during the Japanese aggression against China and during China's civil war, has managed to keep up her activities on behalf of the regime in Taipei.

Thailand needs a lobbyist in Washington and also a public relations operation.

Someone may well ask, well isn't that what our embassy in Washington is supposed to do? An embassy unfortunately is not allowed to lobby though it may carry out public relations work. It deals with the administration and the various departments particularly State. It gets requests and appeals through the State and whenever there is something important enough, the White House. But then everything then goes to Congress — and that is where the embassy cannot do lobbying itself.

We have to engage the services of a lobbyist. But we have to find someone with real influence or clout. Perhaps, a lawyer with valuable contacts in Congress or among Congressmen's staffs.

Recently, we succeeded in doing something about the tariff on canned tuna. The influential lobbyists of Heinz and other major tuna canners tried to defeat our effort to get the tariff lowered but we won. We had some clever representatives who made use of the lobbyists of General Dynamics, makers of the much-sought F-16s, and Northrop, makers of the F-20s, to help us get the tariff reduced.

The lobbyists worked hard because the plane manufacturers were told that if Thailand could not export canned tuna and other products to the US it could not obtain the huge amounts of US dollars needed to buy either the F-16 or the F-20.

So the US lowered the canned tuna tariff for us.

So let us now look for somebody who can really lobby for us. It has to be someone who can get us the things we need — from Congress.

We already have a friendly administration in Washington. It is lucky for us that Mondale who was campaigning for the liberal group vote did not win the election because we would have had to face more protectionism.

GOODWILL

At the same time we must find a professional to improve our public relations in the US. It is not enough to have an information officer at the Embassy.

We need someone who can project Thailand and the consciousness of the American people whose goodwill is needed when we request American assistance in any matter.

The lack of proper PR was noticeable during Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's second official visit to the US. One of the top American newspapers carried a two paragraph story on Page 20 something under a big Bloomington ad.

We should have someone who can talk to those influential in editorial policy of American newspapers and to television personalities and thus generate a greater American interest in Thailand. Because if the American people continue to think of Thailand as part of Indochina or confuse Thailand with Taiwan or retain in their minds the image of Thailand as being connected with the unpopular Vietnam war or feel that America has no vital interests in Thailand or ASEAN or Southeast Asia, then we could be in deep trouble if anything happens which requires American aid to get us out of the crisis.

PREM ECONOMICS ADVISOR PROFILED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Nov 84 p 4

[Text]

THE quiet, frail-looking man with a pensive smile who was spotted a few steps behind Prime Minister Prem when the latter emerged to speak with newsmen in front of Government House earlier this week turns out to be an important figure in Thailand's economic and financial affairs. He has been described as a key person behind the controversial devaluation of the baht.

Dr Virabhongse Ramangkura is said to be the person who persuaded the recuperating Prime Minister to go along with the drastic decision on the country's exchange system. Although the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Thailand have tacitly approved the floating system which means severing the baht's traditional link with the US dollar and the devaluation, the move could not have materialised without a green light from Gen Prem.

Unlike the two previous devaluations of the baht, this time the Prime Minister is deeply involved. It was Dr Virabhongse who reportedly advised the Premier on the pros and cons of the devaluation and its consequences, both economic and political. In short, he said that the value of the baht had been unrealistic and was undermining the country's efforts to boost exports and curb imports, and was affecting the economy as a whole. He also brought into focus Thailand's depleting international reserves and the fact that the country cannot go on borrowing money forever to cover our payment deficits.

"To sit still and do nothing would have been tantamount to irresponsibility. We were aware of the consequences and public criticisms because many people would be affected. But if we hadn't done it, we would

have been sorry later," said Dr Virabhongse after the announcement of the devaluation which took the nation by surprise.

Dr Virabhongse also serves on the board of Asia Trust Bank, but he said the bank had benefited nothing from the move which had been kept extremely confidential. "Although I have to wear many hats," he said, referring to his various positions in the Government and state enterprises, "I wear them one at a time."

Asked if he was willing to take the consequences of the bold move, Dr Virabhongse said: "I'm confident that the Government has done the right thing. And even if I were to have my head chopped off for it, I would still say it's the right thing."

Apart from being an economic adviser to the Prime Minister, Dr Virabhongse also holds positions at the National Economic and Social Development Board, the National Research Council and the Eastern Seaboard Development Board, among several others.

A former dean of the Faculty of Economics at Chulalongkorn University, Dr Virabhongse at 41 is one of the few academicians who has ventured out of the lecture room and made it in the real world.

A disciple of the first Nobel Prize economist, Lawrence Klein, at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr Virabhongse received his doctorate degree in America after graduating in political science from Chulalongkorn University with first class honours.

He returned to Chulalongkorn as an economics lecturer in 1965 and later became the dean of the faculty. In March 1980, he was approached by former deputy army commander-in-chief Gen Sant Chitpatima to join the

board of economic advisers which was headed by Gen Sant himself in the first Prem Government. Dr Virabhongse said that he only came to know the Prime Minister personally after he joined the board.

After the Young Turks led abortive coup when nominal coup leader Gen Sant was dismissed from service, many academicians fell from grace for their close relationship with the general and other coup plotters. Dr Virabhongse, however, survived and later became the man who has the ear of Gen Prem. He is one of the few economic advisers who is allowed to attend the weekly meeting of the Council of Economic Ministers and sometimes Cabinet meetings.

In the previous devaluation, the then deputy finance minister Pachitr Uthaweeikul took the consequences and resigned from the Government to join the World Bank. This time round, it is unlikely that Dr Virabhongse will be the victim, at least as long as Gen Prem is still riding high in politics.

PREM ECONOMICS ADVISOR INTERVIEWED ON DEVALUATION

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Sunissa Hancock]

[Text]

When the Government announced on November 2 that the baht had been devalued, the reaction from bankers, businessmen and economists was, for the most part, one of surprise. It wasn't so much a case of their agreeing or disagreeing with the devaluation as such, for there were many people who have long regarded the baht as being over-valued. It was more a case of people being surprised at the timing of the move. Not only was the US dollar easing against other major currencies at the time, but it was expected to ease even further over the next few weeks, and possibly months. On the domestic scene, there seemed to be no pressure to account for the devaluation taking place. The Bank of Thailand was not frantically selling dollars as it did in the days prior to the last devaluation. There was little speculation over a possible devaluation, with the forward cover rate standing at only five satang or so. The fact that there did not seem to be any concrete reason for a devaluation to take place at the time led to people asking: Why did the Government choose to devalue the currency at this time? Why not next year? Why not last year, for that matter? Today, Dr Virabhongse Ramangkura, one of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's economic advisers and a man who is widely seen as being one of the masterminds behind the devaluation move, discusses frankly why the Government decided to devalue the baht, why it chose to devalue at the time it did and why it devalued by the amount it did.

■ *In Virakkhongse, a number of people are puzzled as to why there should have been a devaluation early this month for there seemed to be no reason to justify this move. The situation this time was very different from the situation prior to the last devaluation when the speculation over a possible devaluation led to the central bank selling large amounts of foreign exchange daily and to the commercial banks charging high rates for forward cover, etc. These pressures did not seem to exist this time, so why was it felt that a devaluation was necessary?*

You're right. There was no pressure to devalue the baht at this time — which is exactly why it seemed the appropriate time to do so.

The point is that a devaluation should never take place when there is pressure. Not only do speculators take over in order to make a profit from the situation, but the authorities are put into the position of having to react in a panic-stricken way as well. However, when there is no pressure, then a devaluation — if a devaluation is necessary — can be carried out in a systematic and orderly manner.

And a devaluation was necessary at this time for two very good reasons. The first, and basic, reason was that untying the baht from the US dollar was long overdue. However, untying a currency is not easy, for you have to have a strong forward market. We didn't have this before, but over the last 10 years, the Bank of Thailand has taken steps to develop this market — which is why we are now able to untie the baht from the dollar.

The second reason was that if we were to unpeg the baht from the dollar, then we had to have a more flexible exchange rate system. For this flexible exchange rate system to work, however, the value of the baht has to be realistic — and for that, a devaluation was necessary.

■ *What you are saying then is that this last devaluation came about not because of any pressure, but just because of a desire to change the exchange rate system from a fixed to a flexible one. Is that right?*

Yes. We were not forced into a devaluation. Rather, we chose to devalue for a very basic reason — and that was so that we could change our fixed exchange rate situation.

To be honest, the fixed exchange rate system of having a currency pegged to the dollar has been out of date for the last 10 years or so. No one uses this system anymore except for us, Singapore and a few other countries.

Of course, the fact that this system is not used by most countries is no reason for a devaluation — even though it could be asked why more countries don't use the system if it is good. In the past, the fixed exchange rate system was good, for the dollar — as stable since it was tied to the value of gold. Once the dollar was untied from gold in 1972, it was no longer stable, and the value of the dollar went up and down depending on the US money market, the world market and US policies.

This led to many countries untying themselves from the dollar for otherwise the value of their currencies would go up and down depending on US policies.

The oil shock of 1974 caused various countries to have more balance of trade problems and this led to the need for more appropriate monetary policies. Tying the currency to the dollar meant giving up one monetary instrument — and the instruments which were left were just not sufficient to handle the situation.

Countries which were not able to untie their currencies ended up having more problems.

■ *Though no one has admitted this officially, there is the belief that the level of the country's reserves had something to do with the decision to devalue. Did it?*

Let me put it this way. The level of our reserves are lower than we would have liked, so that this certainly was a factor in our decision on whether or not to devalue.

However, it must be remembered that Thailand has always been very conservative when it comes to such matters as reserves — far more conservative than other countries. What we consider low, other countries might consider normal.

and what we consider normal, other countries might consider excessive.

Do you remember back to the days when Dr Puey-De Puey Ungphakorn was governor of the Bank of Thailand? Our reserves then amounted to about 11 months of imports — and we regarded that as being normal then?

- *Given that the devaluation did come out because of a desire to change the exchange rate structure and not because of pressures, why was it necessary to devalue the currency by such a large amount?*

If you are to have a flexible exchange rate system, then you must have a realistic value for your currency. If the value of the currency is unrealistic, then the system will be flexible in only one direction — downwards.

The point is that if, after the baht had been untied, it had floated downwards everyday for the next four or five days, people would have started speculating that the baht was still over-valued. Not only would this have been detrimental to the interests of the country, but the good effects of the devaluation would disappear as well.

We felt that if we were to devalue, then the minimum devaluation that could take place must be such an amount that people would feel that the value of the baht could not fall any lower. This way, the baht would be able to float up or down after the flexible system was introduced, rather than just floating downwards as would have been the case if people felt that the value of the baht was still unrealistic.

We used various indices to determine this "minimum" figure, and the conclusion we reached was that the most appropriate value for the baht at this time was the value it had following the last devaluation, three years and four months ago. That is, the most appropriate value for the baht if it had not been held up by the US dollar was the value it had in terms of other currencies following the July 15, 1981, devaluation.

We believed that a 17.3% — or 14.8% depending on which way you look at it — devaluation would bring the value of the baht to a

level that the market would accept. A level which is very go-ing to be very stable, so that once the flexible exchange rate system is introduced the value of the baht would be able to go up or down — without drama.

- *A number of people have questioned the timing of the devaluation, pointing out that it would, perhaps, have been more appropriate to devalue in the new year. They say that since the US dollar has been easing, and since it is expected to ease further, devaluing the baht a couple of months from now would have meant that it would not have been necessary to devalue by such a great amount. Just why was it decided to devalue the baht at the beginning of this month?*

The devaluation was long overdue, so that if the baht was to be devalued, it was better that it was done the better.

In fact, a devaluation should have taken place in September-October last year, for at that time, the value of the dollar was very high. It resulted in devastating interest rates, credit expansion and a very large trade deficit.

If we had devalued at that time, there would have been no need for all those (writ) interest, high interest rate policies which were implemented at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. However, had the baht been devalued at that time, it would have meant the Government taking action at a time when people were speculating very heavily on a devaluation taking place.

People were constantly asking the Government if there was going to be a devaluation and were, in fact, anticipating the same. The Government itself wasn't sure whether a devaluation was necessary at this time, the Prime Minister promised that there would be no devaluation in 1982.

If I remember correctly, the dollar started to ease after that. We were all hoping that it would ease to such a level that when it did start to devalue again, we would drop the baht from the dollar without having to devalue at all.

However, now that the dollar

and after May this year, the dollar strengthened very rapidly. We knew then that we were going to have to devalue the baht. The only question was when.

This was discussed with the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Thailand, and it was felt that if the baht was to be devalued, then it had to be done at a time when inflation was very low. It was felt, too, that a devaluation should take place before the harvesting of the crops so that the farmers could benefit from the higher prices. And finally, it was felt that a devaluation should take place at a time when there was no speculation over this matter.

To devalue because of pressures was something to be avoided, for the country would lose out in terms of reserves being run down, etc., if the devaluation was done in a hurried or panic-stricken way.

- *And you all agreed that this period was the most appropriate time for the devaluation to take place? That all your criteria were met early this month?*

Not really, for according to our criteria, August was really the most appropriate time for a devaluation. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister was not well at that time, so that it was not politically feasible to devalue the baht then.

We knew, however, that we could not hold off for too long, for the devaluation was really long over due. So, as soon as Gen Prem was relatively fit again, even if the doctors would not let him go back to work yet, it was decided to devalue the baht.

While early November might not have been as good a time as August, it was still not too late, for the main rice crop still had to be harvested — and, since rice is the country's major crop, the benefit of the devaluation on prices would benefit the majority of the farmers. At the same time, there was no speculation over the possible devaluation of the baht.

However, had we waited until after the U.S. elections — or until early next year — to devalue, there would certainly have been a great deal of speculation, for that was when people were expecting a devaluation to take place.

The fact is that no one really

believed in the 23 baht to one U.S. dollar exchange rate any more, but at the same time, no one believed that the Government would have the guts to do something about it unless it was forced to do so. But we did have the guts, and we chose to devalue.

The point was that we couldn't let the situation continue any longer, for if we did, we would not be able to solve our trade balance problems. We'd tried to do this through credit controls, but this did not work properly. We couldn't use import controls since it would have led to more smuggling. And our exports weren't doing very well for it's not possible to sell if the baht is over-valued.

- *Following criticisms of the devaluation by members of the armed forces and the public, the Government has come out to say that it will help all who are badly affected by the devaluation. The point is that if the Government is to help everyone hurt by the devaluation — whether or not because it is pressured into doing so — the beneficial effects of the devaluation are going to be lessened.*

Perhaps, but it must be remembered that the help given is a one-off thing. That is, people who are hurt by the devaluation will be helped just once, so that in the long run, the devaluation will still be beneficial to the country.

While this help might lessen the impact of the devaluation, the result is still better than if no devaluation had taken place at all.

Besides, I don't believe that assistance is to be given indiscriminately. Appeals for help will have to be screened by the relevant trade associations, after which the Government will decide which cases are to be helped.

I'd like to say, too, that the help the Government is extending the public was not prompted by any pressure. It had been planned right from the start that the devaluation would go hand in hand with other measures aimed at protecting the public from people who would take advantage of the situation.

The devaluation was announced on Friday evening, and by Monday morning, all government officials in the relevant agencies knew just

what they had to do — whether this was checking price levels, doing away with surcharges or whatever.

Unfortunately, matters did not proceed quite as smoothly as had been hoped, for officials were still confused early in the week.

■ **When the baht was devalued on other occasions, commercial banks which had a long position were able to hold onto the windfall profits they made. This time, however, the Government insisted that this windfall profit be turned over to it. Why was this?**

On previous occasions when the baht was devalued, windfall profits made by the commercial banks were part of the game. This was because exporters could decide whether they were going to sell their foreign exchange in advance or to hold onto it or whatever.

This time, however, exporters had — like the end of last year — been forced to sell their forward contracts to the banks if they were to get packing credit from the Bank of Thailand. They had to give up their forward dollars at the rate of 21 baht to the dollar. Given this, it would not have been fair to the exporters to allow the commercial banks to hold on to the windfall profits they made as a result of the devaluation.

So, it was decided that since it wasn't fair to let the banks have this profit, the best thing would be for these profits to be turned over to a central body — the Government.

As for commercial banks which made a loss through having a short position, that's a business risk.

■ **One last question, Dr Virabongse. What do you expect to happen now that the baht has been devalued and untied from the US dollar?**

The immediate impact will be on imports — what is the purpose of a devaluation anyway.

Prices of imported products will

be adjusted to take into account the devaluation. Some importers will make a windfall profit, while others might not, for they might not have paid for the goods they have in stock yet.

With imports becoming more expensive, local industries should be able to expand and grow, with the benefit to each industry depending on the amount of local contents used. Industries which use a large amount of local contents will benefit more than those which use less and which have to import component parts into the country.

This is in line with the Government's policy of promoting the use of local contents in industry here.

Where exports are concerned, there will be an immediate effect on those exports of ours which are competitive with other goods, for the lower price will enable us to sell more. Even in cases where it is questionable whether that price that have stopped us from selling more, the lower price after the devaluation will help in the finding of new markets.

This is the hope of many exporters — that the fact that they can sell the goods cheaper will help them find new markets.

There will also be a redistribution of income in that Thai workers overseas are now earning more in baht terms. Earnings from tourism should increase.

Inflation will probably go up, but we believe that this increase will be by only 3.3-4% so that the inflation rate this year — November to November — should be about 6.5-7%, instead of the 7.5-8% expected earlier on.

I believe that interest rates will fall since the value of the baht is now closer to reality than before. While this might affect the inflation rate, the increase in economic activity as a result of lower interest rates should offset this.

THANK YOU.
DR VIRABHONGSE

CHAMPA STILL KISSING BRIDE YOUTH AFTER BAN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 71 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Natanya Chetichulinea]

[Text]

CHAMPA's Tropic has long been a hot bed of romance, and the government, once it took the reins, has made good use of a dozen wedding ceremonies.

Although wedding ceremonies had a lot of importance when the king was alive, today Mr. Champa and her husband are functioning as usual.

The king and his wife, who were the king and queen, still offer their services.

Mr. Champa, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

Mr. Champa, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

Mr. Champa, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

Mr. Champa, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

Mr. Champa, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

and in the party of the king and queen, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

It is not at all unusual to see that they are struggling the powerful ones," he said. The government will take time, but it is not a paper tiger. These operations will eventually collapse.

Although the king has been effective, the government is required by law to collect it as a law in Parliament. Mr. Champa said he was not worried by the fact that Parliament could not do this, but he was not worried by the fact that Parliament could not do this, but he was not worried by the fact that Parliament could not do this.

Mr. Champa, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

Mr. Champa, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

Mr. Champa, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

Mr. Champa, who is the king's son, is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son. The king's son is the king's son, and the king's son is the king's son.

An Appeals Court judge said yesterday the bill to outlaw chit fund operations had very little chance of being passed by Parliament because many MPs were involved in the operations.

Judge Basant Kishore said the decree issued recently by the Cabinet making such operations illegal will have to be proposed in the form of a bill to Parliament. If the bill failed to pass, the Government will have lost all legal power to enforce the decree.

CSO: 4200/226

REVANCHIST ATTITUDES ON KHAO PRAVIHARN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Nov 84 p 17

[Article by Pornvilai Carr]

[Text]

SOME 600 kilometres to the northeast of Bangkok, astride the Kampuchean border with Issan, there stands a hill connected to the Panomdongrak mountain range.

Upon this hill stands a historic temple, built in the Khmer period and lost by Thailand to Kampuchea as recently as 1963: Khao Phra Viharn.

Whether the hill on which Khao Pra Viharn stands is part of the Panomdongrak mountain range or not, and whether Khao Phra Viharn belongs to the territory of Thailand or the territory of Kampuchea is still a matter of contention. History tells us only that the temple was built in the reign of King Suriyavoraman the First of the Khmer Empire between 1545 and 1593 in the Buddhist Era (AD1002 and 1050), apparently as an act of devotion.

This act of devotion, according to the villagers of Si Sa Ket Province at the foot of the hill, was carried out by means of whips beating on the backs of slaves, forced to lift huge blocks of sandstone weighing as much as a ton to the top of the escarpment.

"In the days when we could walk freely to the temple, no one stayed there for too long as the atmosphere was frightening and spooky," said Yai Paw a well-known "history teller" of Si Sa Ket Province. "People had to rush down before it got dark. However, since Khao Phra Viharn became the property of the Kampucheans,

it seems to have lost some of its mystique. Now people walk up and steal the valuable stone-carvings to sell."

Just before the fall of Saigon in 1975, Yai Paw ran a small food-shop, serving Thais and other tourists who visited the historic ruins. There was a jeep service, she recalls, taking visitors from the nearby village to the temple, along a narrow road for 10 baht a head. "It was a pity. As soon as the Government built the road, the Khmers took it over."

Business used to be good. "Many people came, as if they knew they might not be able to visit the place again," Yai Paw said.

"My children told me the papers said the Khmer Prince visited the border. I wish I could speak the language so I could have asked him why he couldn't look after the temple after taking it over from us. See — he can't even live in his own land."

Only those who have seen the ruins for themselves can fully appreciate the beauty and immensity of the centuries-old structures. The intricacy of the stone carvings on the arches, porticos, portals and lintels are a marvel of engineering, art and architecture from a long-lost civilisation.

Khao Phra Viharn is built on a plateau at the top of the cliff. It comprises five temple buildings enclosed by a wall. The buildings were put up at different levels, following the natural contours of the plateau. In the middle of the buildings there is a large pool

made from huge blocks of sandstone, with stone steps leading to the bottom, once used as a reservoir; there was no other water supply.

Disputes

The streams on the plateau flow only toward the escarpment: a fact that has been at the heart of the disputes and controversy between Thailand and Kampuchea over the ownership of Khao Phra Viharn.

From the time of the building of Khao Phra Viharn until the end of the Khmer Empire, no one claimed the right of ownership, not Thailand or Kampuchea or even France, the former colonial power. The fact that the foot of the slope leading up to the temples rests in the Thai territory was the main argument that Khao Phra Viharn belonged to the Thais: although now officially in Kampuchea, the temple is still accessible only from Thai territory.

The controversy started in 1949 when the French drew up the boundaries between Thailand and French-Kampuchea. In October 1959, a privy counsellor representing the then Kampuchean government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk brought suit against Thailand in the World Court, seeking withdrawal of Thai troops from Khao Phra Viharn and recognition of Kampuchean sovereignty.

Representing Thailand was M.L. Seni Pramot. The case lasted about three years, and on June 15, 1963 a Polish judge of the World Court gave the verdict, turning Khao Phra Viharn over to Kampuchea.

Today, Khao Phra Viharn remains in the thoughts of the Thais, who deeply hope that one day these magnificent historic ruins can be returned to Thailand.

"I still remember how we collected a baht each from local peo-

ple to raise funds to pay the costs of the court case... the case which we shouldn't have lost," the governor of Sri Sa Ket said.

He said the road leading to the border was now officially closed to traffic, and local people had to walk if they wanted to see the ruins. When a general inspection is carried out, soldiers and officials also have to walk, and can only inspect the site from a distance. "They say it's really run down," the governor added.

The Thai flag indicating the border is placed about 500 metres from the ruins. "It's supposed to be a safe point. We can sometimes hear gunfire from the eastern side. Although it is known that there are some Khmer Rouge units scattered around the area, there has never been any report of a major attack at this strategic point. Inevitably, the geographic features of the steep cliffs make it difficult for an attack on Thailand."

"My own view is to propose open talks with the Kampucheans, since the present Sihanouk government has to seek help from our Government in many ways. We should propose for Thailand to take over the administration of Khao Phra Viharn in order to avoid letting the place become further run-down, and we could try to restore and maintain this historic monument," the governor said.

Whether his ideas could solve the problem is impossible to tell. But one thing that we should remember is that more than 1,000 years ago, thousands of slaves sweated and suffered to build this magnificent monument, a monument which has since gradually been ruined by natural forces — and a few of the depredations of men. No one seems to have looked into the possibility of restoring the beauty, the art and artifice of this structure called Khao Phra Viharn.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV CRIMINAL CODE ON CRIMES AGAINST STATE, ECONOMIC CRIME

Articles 74-190

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 84 pp 1, 2 and 3

[Article: "The Criminal Code of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (the Part on Criminal Offenses)"]

[Text] Criminal Offenses

Chapter I

The Crimes Against National Security

Section A

The Especially Dangerous Crimes Against National Security

Article 74

The crime of treason against the fatherland.

The penalty for any citizen of Vietnam who collaborates with a foreign country with the intent to oppose the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the fatherland, the socialist system and the state of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 75

The crime of taking actions to overthrow the people's government.

The penalty for establishing or joining an organization that has the purpose of overthrowing the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is as follows:

1. From 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty for those who establish or urge the establishment of such an organization and those who, by their actions, capably support them or cause serious consequences.

2. From 5 to 15 years in prison for other accomplices.

Article 76

The crime of espionage.

1. The penalty for anyone who commits one of the following acts:

- a) Supplying or turning over to a foreign country or stealing, gathering or storing with the intent to supply or turn over to a foreign country state secrets;
- b) Establishing a base, under orders from a foreign country, in order to conduct spy activities, gather intelligence information or conduct other acts of sabotage;
- c) Conducting reconnaissance, being an informant for, harboring persons or serving as a guide for a foreign country in intelligence operations and acts of sabotage;
- d) Conspiring with a foreign country to gather and supply information and documents that are not classified as state secrets but may be used by that country against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

is as follows:

--From 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty for persons who organize or conduct spy activities and persons who, by their actions, capably support them or cause serious consequences.

--From 5 to 15 years in prison for other accomplices.

2. Criminal responsibility may be waived for anyone who agrees to engage in espionage but, instead of performing the assigned mission, makes voluntary and full disclosure to an authorized state agency.

Article 77

The crime of violating territorial security.

The penalty for anyone who infiltrates the territory, alters the demarcation of the national border or takes any other action to undermine the security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is as follows:

1. From 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty for organizers and persons who, by their actions, capably support them or cause serious consequences.
2. From 5 to 15 years in prison for other accomplices.

Article 78

The crime of rebellion.

The penalty for anyone who engages in armed activities or uses organized, violent force with the intent to oppose the people's government, is as follows:

1. From 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty for organizers and persons who, by their actions, capably support them or cause serious consequences.
2. From 5 to 15 years in prison for other accomplices.

Article 79

The crime of banditry.

The penalty for anyone who engages in armed activities in the mountainous jungles, at sea or in border areas, commits murder or plunders property with the intent to oppose the people's government and oppose the people is as follows:

1. From 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty for organizers and persons who, by their actions, capably support them or cause serious consequences.
2. From 5 to 15 years in prison for other accomplices.

Article 80

The crime of terrorism.

1. The penalty for anyone who violates the life of state personnel, personnel of social organizations or citizens with the intent to oppose the people's government is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.
2. The penalty for crimes committed in cases in which freedom of the person and health are violated is from 5 to 15 years in prison.
3. The penalty for crimes committed in cases in which life is threatened or violated or other acts of psychological intimidation are committed is from 2 to 7 years in prison.
4. The crime of terrorizing a representative of a foreign country is also punishable under this article.

Article 81

The crime of sabotage.

1. The penalty for anyone who sabotages the material-technical bases of socialism in the political, security, national defense, economic, scientific-technical, cultural or social fields with the intent to oppose the people's government is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

The penalty for this crime in less serious cases is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

2. The penalty for anyone who sabotages the implementation of state regulations on the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce, small industry, the handicraft trades and agriculture or the implementation of state socio-economic, security or national defense plans with the intent to oppose the people's government is from 10 to 20 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in less serious cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

Article 82

The crime of undermining unity.

The penalty for anyone who engages in one of the following actions with the intent to oppose the people's government is from 5 to 15 years in prison:

- a) Causing divisions among the various strata of the people, between the people and the armed forces, between the people and the government;
- b) Causing hostility and divisions among the various nationalities within the Vietnam national community;
- c) Causing divisions between the religious and non-religious and separating religious followers from the people's government and social organizations;
- d) Sabotaging the implementation of the policy of international solidarity.

Article 83

The crime of anti-socialist propaganda.

1. The penalty for anyone who engages in one of the following actions with the intent to oppose the people's government is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

- a) Spreading propaganda against the socialist system;
- b) Spreading psychological warfare or other arguments with the intent to distort the lines and policies on socialist construction and socialist transformation, spread false rumors and cause panic among the people;
- c) Urging others to sabotage labor discipline or the discipline and fighting morale of the people's armed forces;

d) Making, storing or circulating reactionary, anti-socialist documents or cultural products.

2. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison.

Article 84

The crime of disrupting security.

1. The penalty for anyone who incites, persuades or assembles many persons to disrupt security, resist persons who are performing their public duty or obstruct the activities of party agencies, state agencies or social organizations is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

2. The penalty for other accomplices is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 85

The crime of resisting or escaping detention.

The penalty for anyone who, with the intent to oppose the people's government, willfully causes injury to or kills detention camp personnel, uses violent force to release a detainee, either at a camp or being escorted, or takes other actions to resist or escape from detention is as follows:

1. From 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty for organizers and persons who, by their actions, capably support them or cause serious consequences.

2. From 3 to 12 years in prison for other accomplices.

Article 86

The crime of fleeing to join the enemy and the crime of fleeing to a foreign country or fleeing to and remaining in a foreign country with the intent to oppose the people's government.

1. The penalty for anyone who flees to join the enemy, flees to a foreign country or flees to a foreign country and remains there with the intent to oppose the people's government is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

2. The penalty for persons who organize, force or incite such attempts is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison.

Article 87

Crimes against a fraternal socialist state.

Anyone who commits an act set forth in Articles 74 to 86 against a fraternal socialist state is punishable under the appropriate Article.

Section B

Other Crimes Against National Security

Article 88

The crime of hijacking an airplane or ship.

The penalty for anyone who uses armed force or other means to hijack an airplane or ship is as follows:

1. From 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty for organizers and persons who, by their actions, capably support them or cause serious consequences.
2. From 5 to 15 years in prison for other accomplices.

Article 89

The crime of organizing or forcing others to flee to a foreign country or illegally remain in a foreign country.

1. The penalty for anyone who organizes or forces other persons to flee to a foreign country or illegally remain in a foreign country but whose actions are not included in the cases stipulated in Article 86 is from 3 to 12 years in prison.
2. The penalty for persons who commit this crime many times or whose actions have serious consequences is from 10 to 20 years in prison.

Article 90

The crime of illegally emigrating from, illegally immigrating to or illegally remaining in a foreign country.

1. The penalty for anyone who illegally emigrates from, illegally immigrates to or illegally remains in a foreign country is a warning, up to 1 year probation or 3 months to 2 years in prison.
2. This article does not apply to foreigners who come to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam seeking political asylum.

Article 91

The crime of violating aviation regulations.

1. The penalty for anyone who pilots an airplane or other means of flight into or from Vietnam without complying with the regulations regarding flight paths, altitude, speed, landing and take off sites and domestic gateways or

engages in any other actions that violate international aviation regulations, if not governed by the cases set forth in Articles 76 and 77, is a fine of up to 5 million dong (5,000,000 dong) or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for repeat offenses or offenses that cause serious consequences is a fine of up to 10 million dong (10,000,000 dong) or from 2 to 10 years in prison.

3. Means of flight may be confiscated.

Article 92

The crime of violating maritime regulations.

1. The penalty for anyone who pilots a ship, boat or other means of navigation into or from Vietnam or through the territorial waters of Vietnam and violates the maritime regulations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, if not governed by the cases set forth in Articles 76 and 77, is a fine of up to 3 million dong (3,000,000 dong) or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for repeat offenses or offenses that cause serious consequences is a fine of up to 8 million dong (8,000,000 dong) or from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

3. Means of navigation may be confiscated.

Article 93

The crime of intentionally divulging state secrets and the crime of taking, buying, selling or destroying documents dealing with state secrets.

1. The penalty for anyone who intentionally divulges state secrets or takes, buys, sells or destroys documents dealing with state secrets, if not governed by the cases set forth in Articles 76 and 81, is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

2. The penalty for crimes in cases that have serious consequences is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

Article 94

The crime of unintentionally divulging state secrets or causing the loss of documents dealing with state secrets.

1. The penalty for anyone who unintentionally divulges state secrets or causes the loss of documents dealing with state secrets is a warning, reeducation without detention for up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for crimes in cases that cause serious consequences is from 2 to 10 years in prison.

Article 95

The crime of destroying important national security projects and property.

1. The penalty for anyone who destroys communications-transportation or information-liaison projects or property, power transmission or fuel pipeline projects, water conservancy projects or other important security, national defense, economic, scientific-technical, cultural or social projects, if not governed by the cases set forth in Article 81, is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in the following cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If especially serious consequences result;
- c) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

Article 96

The crime of illegally manufacturing, storing, buying and selling or possessing military weapons, military technical equipment, explosives or radioactive materials.

1. The penalty for anyone who illegally manufactures, stores, buys and sells or possesses military weapons, military technical equipment, explosives or radioactive materials is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 5 to 15 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If the quantity of illegal goods involved is large;
- c) If it causes serious consequences;
- d) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 97

The crime of smuggling and illegally transporting goods across the border.

1. The penalty for anyone who illegally trades in or transports across the border merchandise, foreign currency, precious metals, gemstones or items from historical or cultural ruins is a fine of up to five times the value of the contraband, probation of up to 3 years or from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is a fine of up to 10 times the value of the contraband or from 5 to 15 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If the quantity or value of contraband is large or if large illegal gains are involved;
- c) If committed to profit from a natural disaster or war;
- d) If committed to profit from one's position or authority or from the name of a state agency or social organization;
- e) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 98

The crime of counterfeiting money, storing or circulating counterfeit money and destroying currency.

1. The penalty for anyone who counterfeits money, stores or circulates counterfeit money, counterfeit certificates, counterfeit checks or counterfeit bond coupons or destroys currency is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 99

The crime of spreading decadent culture.

1. The penalty for anyone who makes, copies, circulates, trades in or stores with the intent to distribute books, newspapers, pictures, photographs, films, music or other products that are decadent in nature or takes other actions to spread decadent culture is probation for up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If the quantity of contraband involved is large or if serious consequences result;
- c) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

Article 100

The crime of defiling the national flag, national emblem or national anthem.

The penalty for anyone who willfully defiles the national flag, national emblem or national anthem is probation for up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 101

Supplemental penalties.

1. A citizen of Vietnam will have a number of his or her citizenship rights taken away for a period of from 1 to 5 years for committing a crime in Section A and for a period of 1 to 5 years for committing a crime in Section B.

2. A citizen of Vietnam who commits one of the crimes in Section A and one of the crimes in Articles 88 to 92 and 95 to 98 will be sentenced to probation or denied residence for a period from 1 year to 5 years.

3. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 91 and 92 in cases in which the main form of criminal punishment that applies is imprisonment may also be fined in the amount stipulated for each crime.

Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 96 and 99 may be fined from 10 thousand dong (10,000 dong) to 100 thousand dong (100,000 dong) and may be fined up to five times the value of contraband for committing one of the crimes stipulated in Article 97 in cases in which the main form of criminal punishment that applies is imprisonment.

4. Part or all of the property of anyone who commits one of the crimes in Section A will be confiscated; part or all of the property of anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 95 to 99 may be confiscated.

Chapter II

The Crimes Against Socialist Ownership

Article 102

The crime of robbery of socialist property.

1. The penalty for anyone who uses armed force against someone who is responsible for socialist property or puts that person in circumstances under which he or she cannot offer resistance with the intent to take possession of socialist property is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty:

a) If it is organized;

- b) If a weapon or other dangerous means or methods are employed;
- c) If serious injury, serious harm to health or death result;
- d) If the property taken is of large value or other serious consequences result;
- e) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

Article 103

The crime of taking possession of socialist property through duress.

1. The penalty for anyone who threatens to use armed force or uses other methods of intimidation against someone who is responsible for socialist property with the intent to take possession of this property is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If guile or dangerous methods are employed;
- c) If the value of the property taken is large;
- d) If it is committed to profit from one's position or authority;
- e) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison.

Article 104

The crime of snatching and fleeing with socialist property and the crime of openly seizing socialist property.

1. The penalty for anyone who snatches and flees with socialist property or openly seizes socialist property, if not governed by the cases stipulated in Articles 102 and 103, is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If a dangerous method is employed or if a violent act is committed in order to escape;

c) If the value of the property taken is large or other serious consequences result;

d) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison or life in prison.

Article 105

The crime of theft of socialist property.

1. The penalty for anyone who takes possession of socialist property by theft is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

a) If it is organized;

b) If guile or dangerous methods are employed;

c) If a violent act is committed in order to escape;

d) If the value of the property taken is large;

e) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 106

The crime of embezzling socialist property.

1. The penalty for anyone who uses his or her position or authority to take possession of socialist property for which he or she is responsible for managing is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 5 to 15 years in prison:

a) If there is collusion with other persons either within or outside state agencies or social organizations;

b) If guile or dangerous methods are employed;

c) If the value of the property taken is large;

d) If it is a repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 107

The crime of taking possession of socialist property through fraud or abuse of trust.

1. The penalty for anyone who, through fraud or abuse of trust, takes possession of socialist property is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

a) If it is organized;

b) If guile or dangerous methods are employed;

c) If the value of the property taken is large;

d) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases from 10 to 20 years in prison or life in prison.

Article 108

The crime of illegally keeping socialist property.

1. The penalty for anyone who does not return socialist property entrusted to them by mistake or does not turn over to a responsible agency property that they have found or discovered but which they know is socialist property is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 1 year to 5 years in prison:

a) If the value of the property kept is large;

b) If serious consequences result.

Article 109

The crime of illegally using socialist property.

1. The penalty for anyone who illegally uses socialist property for commercial profit is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 1 year to 7 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If position or authority are used for profit;
- c) If serious consequences result;
- d) If it is a dangerous repeat offense.

Article 110

The crime of destroying socialist property.

1. The penalty for anyone who destroys socialist property, if not governed by the cases set forth in Article 81 and Article 96, is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 5 to 15 years in prison:

- a) If explosives, flammable materials or other dangerous means are employed;
- b) If the value of the destruction or damage caused is large;
- c) If the health of others is endangered or harmed or other serious consequences result;
- d) If committed to conceal another crime.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 111

The crime of causing serious damage to socialist property through negligence.

1. The penalty for anyone who serves a direct function in the management of socialist property but who, due to negligence, allows socialist property to deteriorate or be lost, wasted or seriously damaged is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that have especially serious consequences is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

Article 112

The crime of unintentionally causing serious damage to socialist property.

The penalty for anyone who unintentionally causes serious damage to socialist property is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 3 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 113

Crimes against the property of other states or international organizations.

Anyone who violates the property of other states or of international organizations is punishable under the applicable articles of this chapter.

Article 114

Supplemental penalties.

1. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 106, 109 or 111 may be prohibited from holding a position that involves the management of socialist property for a period from 2 to 5 years.

2. The penalty for anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 102 to 105 and Articles 107 and 108, if it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense, is probation or the denial of residence for a period from 1 year to 5 years.

3. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in this chapter may, depending upon the seriousness of the crime, be fined up to 1 million dong (1,000,000 dong) or have part or all of his or her property confiscated or both.

Chapter III

The Crimes Against the Life, Health, Dignity and Honor of Man.

Article 115

The crime of murder.

1. The penalty for anyone who commits murder in one of the following cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty:

- a) Murdering for base motives or gangster-style murders;
- b) Murdering to carry out or conceal another crime;
- c) Murdering someone who is performing their public duty or because of the public duty performed by the victim;
- d) Committing a barbarous crime by using one's occupation or by methods that endanger the lives of many persons;
- e) Mass murder or the murder of a woman known to be pregnant;

f) Murdering a person immediately prior to or after the commission of another serious crime;

g) A dangerous repeat offense.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases other than those stipulated in paragraph 1 of this article or cases in which there are no special mitigating factors is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

3. The penalty for this crime when committed in a state of strong emotional agitation caused by a serious violation of the law by the victim against the perpetrator or a relative of the perpetrator is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 116

The crime of murdering someone as the result of exceeding the bounds of legitimate self-defense.

The penalty for anyone who murders a person in a clear case of exceeding the bounds of legitimate self-defense is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 117

The crime of violating the life or health of another person while performing one's public duty.

1. The penalty for anyone who, in the performance of his or her public duty, kills a person by using a weapon in cases other than those permitted under the law is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in cases in which many persons are killed is from 3 to 15 years in prison.

2. The penalty for inflicting serious injury upon or seriously harming the health of another person is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 118

The crime of unintentional murder.

1. The penalty for anyone who commits unintentional murder is from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in cases in which many persons are killed is from 2 to 10 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime when it is the result of a violation of occupational regulations or administrative regulations is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

The penalty in cases in which many persons are killed is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

Article 119

The crime of causing suicide.

The penalty for anyone who, through cruelty, constant intimidation or the maltreatment or humiliation of a dependent, causes this person to commit suicide is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

Article 120

The crime of encouraging or helping someone to commit suicide.

The penalty for anyone who encourages someone else to commit suicide or helps someone else to commit suicide is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 121

The crime of intentionally not assisting or rescuing a person whose life is in danger.

1. The penalty for someone who sees that another person's life is in danger and is able to give assistance but does not, as a result of which that person dies, is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty in cases in which the person who fails to give assistance is the person who unintentionally created the dangerous situation or has an obligation under the law or as a result of occupation to provide assistance is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

Article 122

The crime of threatening murder.

The penalty for anyone who threatens to murder another person and the person being threatened has reason to fear that this threat will be carried out is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

Article 123

The crime of intentionally inflicting injury upon or causing harm to the health of another person.

1. The penalty for anyone who intentionally inflicts injury upon or harms the health of another person is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 7 years in prison:

- a) Inflicting serious injury upon or causing serious harm to the health of another person;
- b) Impeding someone in the performance of their public duty or because of the reason why the victim was performing his or her public duty;
- c) A gangster style offense or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in a case that results in serious disability or death is from 5 to 20 years in prison.

4. The penalty for crimes defined under point a, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 of this article that are committed as a result of strong emotional agitation caused by a violation of the law by the victim or in the case of clearly exceeding the limits of legitimate self-defense is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

Article 124

The crime of unintentionally inflicting serious injury or seriously harming the health of another person.

1. The penalty for anyone who unintentionally inflicts serious injury upon or seriously harms the health of another person is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in cases in which the health of many persons is harmed is from 1 year to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime being committed as a result of violating occupational regulations or administrative regulations is from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

The penalty for cases in which the health of many persons is harmed is from 2 to 5 years in prison.

Article 125

The crime of maltreating another person.

The penalty for anyone who treats a dependent cruelly is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

Article 126

The crime of rape.

1. The penalty for anyone who uses violent force or any other means to have sexual intercourse with another person against their will is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in cases in which a minor is raped by someone who is responsible for providing them with care, education or medical treatment is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 5 to 15 years in prison:

- a) An organized rape or the rape of one person by many others;
- b) A rape that is committed by many persons or seriously harms the health of the victim;
- c) A dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in cases that result in the death or suicide of the victim or in other especially serious cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

4. Every case of sexual intercourse with children less than 13 years of age is the crime of rape, for which perpetrators are punishable under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article.

Article 127

The crime of coercing a person into having sexual relations.

The penalty for anyone who uses every means at their disposal to coerce someone who is dependent upon them or someone who is experiencing difficult circumstances to reluctantly consent to sexual intercourse is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in cases of coerced sexual relations with a minor is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 7 years in prison:

- a) Coerced sexual relations with many persons;
- b) When serious consequences result;
- c) A dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in cases in which the victim commits suicide or other especially serious consequences result is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

Article 128

The crime of having sexual relations with a person who is less than 16 years of age.

1. The penalty for anyone who is a youth but has sexual relations with a minor is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases in which serious consequences result is from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 129

The crime of buying or selling a woman.

1. The penalty for anyone who buys or sells a woman is from 2 to 7 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 5 to 20 years in prison:
 - a) If it is organized;
 - b) If it is committed for the purpose of being taken to a foreign country;
 - c) If it involves the buying and selling of many women;
 - d) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

Article 130

The crime of libel.

1. The penalty for anyone who seriously libels the dignity or honor of another person is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime when committed against a person performing his or her public duty is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 2 years in prison.

Article 131

The crime of slander.

1. The penalty for anyone who takes one of the following actions is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison:
 - a) Starting or spreading rumors that are clearly known to be false with the intent to sully the honor or harm the interests of another person;

b) Starting a false rumor that another person has committed a crime and falsely accusing that person to an agency of the state.

2. The penalty for this crime in serious cases is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

Article 132

Supplemental penalties.

1. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 115 to 119 or in Articles 123, 125 and 127 may be prohibited from holding certain positions for a period from 2 to 5 years.

2. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 115, 123, 126 and 129 may be placed under probation or denied residence for a period from 1 year to 5 years.

Chapter IV

The Crimes Against the Rights of Freedom and Democracy of the Citizen

Article 133

The crime of illegal arrest, detention and imprisonment.

1. The penalty for anyone who illegally arrests, detains or imprisons a person is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime when it is committed by using one's position or authority is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

3. The penalty for this crime in cases in which serious consequences result is from 3 to 10 years in prison.

Article 134

The crime of violating the residence of a citizen.

1. The penalty for anyone who illegally searches the residence of another person, illegally forces someone from their residence or takes other illegal actions that violate the inviolability of the residence of a citizen is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases involving abuse of position or authority is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 135

The crime of violating the secrecy or security of another person's mail, telephone conversation or telegram.

The penalty for anyone who seizes the mail or telegram or takes other illegal actions that violate the secrecy or security of another person's mail, telephone conversation or telegram is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 136

The crime of violating a citizen's right to vote.

1. The penalty for anyone who obstructs a citizen in the exercise of the right to vote, the right to recall someone from office or the right to be a candidate in an election through fraud, bribery or coercion is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for anyone who has a position of responsibility in organizing or supervising elections who falsifies papers, tampers with ballots or uses any other means to falsify election results is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 137

The crime of illegally firing a worker from his or her job.

The penalty for anyone who, for commercial gain or some other personal motive, illegally fires a worker from his or her job is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 138

The crime of violating the rights of the citizen to freedom of assembly, freedom of association and freedom of religion.

1. The penalty for anyone who takes action to impede a citizen's exercise of the following rights of freedom is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison:

a) The freedom to assemble and the right to associate in a manner consistent with the interests of socialism and the people;

b) Freedom of religion, the freedom to practice a religion or no religion.

2. The penalty for anyone who abuses the rights of freedom mentioned above or the other democratic freedoms in order to violate the interests of the state, a social organization or a citizen is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 139

The crime of violating the right of equality of women.

The penalty for anyone who uses armed force or takes other serious action to impede a woman from participating in political, economic, scientific, cultural and social activities equally with men is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 140

The crime of violating an author's rights and the rights pertaining to inventions and discoveries.

The penalty for anyone who usurps or violates by means of fraud an author's rights to scientific, cultural or art works or the rights regarding innovations that result in technological improvements and the rationalization of production, inventions and discoveries is a warning, a fine of up to 100 thousand dong (100,000 dong), reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 141

The crime of violating a citizen's right to lodge complaints and file suits.

1. The penalty for anyone who engages in one of the following types of behavior is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison:

a) Using one position or authority to impede the lodging of a complaint or the filing of a suit, impede the examination and resolution of a complaint or suit or impede the prosecution of the subject of a complaint or suit;

b) Being in a position of responsibility but intentionally not complying with the decision of an agency authorized to examine and resolve complaints and suits, thereby causing harm to the person that lodged the complaint or filed the suit.

2. The penalty for anyone who takes action to seek revenge against someone who lodged a complaint or filed a suit is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 142

Supplemental penalties.

Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 133 to 138 or in Articles 140 and 141 may be prohibited from holding certain positions for a period from 2 to 5 years.

Chapter V

The Crimes Against Marriage and the Family and the Crimes Against Minors

Article 143

The crime of forced marriage or impeding a voluntary, progressive marriage.

1. The penalty for anyone who forces another person to enter into marriage against their will or impedes another person from entering into a voluntary, progressive marriage or maintaining voluntary, progressive marital relations by means of abuse, maltreatment, psychological intimidation, demands for material wealth or any other means is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases in which serious consequences result is from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 144

The crime of bigamy.

The penalty for anyone who engages in one of the following types of behavior is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison:

- a) Marrying or living with someone as a wife or husband while already married to someone else;
- b) Being ordered to terminate a marriage or compelled to cease living together as husband and wife in violation of the practice of monogamy but continuing to maintain these relationships.

Article 145

The crime of arranging or entering into an early marriage.

The penalty for anyone who engages in one of the following types of behavior is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison:

- a) Arranging the marriage of a person who is not of marriage age;
- b) Intentionally maintaining illegal marital relations with a person who is not of marriage age despite a decision by the court to terminate this relationship.

Article 146

The crime of incest.

The penalty for anyone who engages in sexual intercourse with a direct blood relative, with a blood brother or sister or with a half-blood brother or sister is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 147

The crime of seriously abusing or maltreating a father, mother, wife, husband or child.

The penalty for anyone who seriously abuses or maltreats a father, mother, wife, husband or child is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 148

The crime of enticing or harboring a minor who has violated the law.

1. The penalty for anyone who entices a minor into criminal activities and an immoral life or harbors a minor who has violated the law is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 10 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If many minors are enticed or harbored;
- c) If serious consequences result;
- d) If it is of a professional nature.

Article 149

The crime of stealing, switching, buying or selling children.

1. The penalty for anyone who steals, switches, buys or sells a child is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 5 to 20 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If many children are stolen, switched, bought or sold or if other serious consequences result;
- c) If it is of a professional nature.

Article 150

Supplemental penalties.

If it is a dangerous repeat offense, anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 148 and 149 may be placed under probation for a period of 1 year to 5 years.

Chapter VI

The Crimes Against a Citizen's Right of Ownership

Article 151

The crime of robbing a citizen of property.

1. The penalty for anyone who uses armed force against another person or places that person in a situation in which resistance is impossible with the intent to take possession of property belonging to that person is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If a weapon or other dangerous means and methods are employed;
- c) If serious injury or serious harm to health result or if a person is killed;
- d) If the value of the property taken is large or other serious consequences result;
- e) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

Article 152

The crime of taking possession of a citizen's property through coercion.

1. The penalty for anyone who threatens to use armed force or employs other means of psychological intimidation with the intent to take possession of another person's property is from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 7 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If guile or dangerous methods are employed;

c) If the value of the property taken is large or other serious consequences result;

d) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in a case in which a person is kidnapped and held hostage or in other especially serious cases is from 5 to 20 years in prison.

Article 153

The crime of snatching and fleeing with a citizen's property and the crime of openly taking possession of a citizen's property.

1. The penalty for anyone who snatches and flees with property belonging to another person or openly takes possession of another person's property, if not governed by the cases set forth in Articles 151 and 152, is from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 7 years in prison:

a) If it is organized;

b) If dangerous methods are employed or an act of violence is committed in the attempt to escape;

c) If the value of the property taken is large or other serious consequences result;

d) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 5 to 12 years in prison.

Article 154

The crime of theft of property of a citizen.

1. The penalty for anyone who takes the property of another person through theft is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 12 years in prison:

a) If it is organized;

b) If guile or dangerous methods are employed or if an act of violence is committed in the attempt to escape;

c) If the value of the property taken is large or other serious consequences result;

d) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison.

Article 155

The crime of taking possession of the property of a citizen through abuse of one's position or authority.

1. The penalty for anyone who takes possession of the property of another person through abuse of his or her position or authority is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

a) If it is organized;

b) If the value of the property taken is large or other serious consequences result;

c) If it is a dangerous repeat offense.

Article 156

The crime of taking possession of the property of a citizen through fraud or abuse of trust.

1. The penalty for anyone who, through fraud or abuse of trust, takes possession of the property of another person is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 10 years in prison:

a) If it is organized;

b) If guile or dangerous methods are employed;

c) If the value of the property taken is large or other serious consequences result;

d) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 7 to 15 years in prison.

Article 157

The crime of keeping the property of a citizen.

The penalty for anyone who intentionally does not return property to its owner or does not turn over to a responsible agency property of high value that belongs to another person but was entrusted to him or her by mistake or was found or discovered is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 158

The crime of destroying property of a citizen.

1. The penalty for anyone who destroys property of another person is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

- a) If explosives, flammable materials or other dangerous means are employed;
- b) If the value of the property destroyed is large or other serious consequences result;
- c) If it is a dangerous repeat offense;
- d) If committed to conceal another crime.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison.

Article 159

The crime of unintentionally causing serious damage to property of a citizen.

The penalty for anyone who unintentionally causes serious damage to property of another person is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 160

The crimes against property of foreigners.

Anyone who violates the property of a foreigner is punishable under the appropriate articles of this chapter.

Article 161

Supplemental penalties.

1. Anyone who commits the crime stipulated in Article 155 may be prohibited from holding certain positions for a period of 2 to 5 years.
2. Anyone who commits one of the crime stipulated in Articles 151 to 155, if the crime is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense, may be placed under probation or denied residence for a period of 1 year to 5 years.
3. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 153 to 156 may, depending upon the seriousness of the crime, have part or all of his or her property confiscated.

Chapter VII

The Economic Crimes

Article 162

The crime of impeding the implementation of state regulations on socialist transformation.

1. The penalty for anyone who destroys or relocates property or takes other action to impede the implementation of the state's regulations on socialist transformation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 7 years in prison:
 - a) If it is organized;
 - b) If it is committed through the use of a person's position or authority;
 - c) If serious consequences result.

Article 163

The crime of speculation.

1. The penalty for anyone who buys up merchandise, grain, materials and the various types of stamps, coupons, tickets and papers of value in the distribution of merchandise, grain and materials or the supplying of services with the intent to resell them to earn illegitimate profits is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:
 - a) If it is speculation in petroleum products or medicines that are managed exclusively by the state;
 - b) If it is organized;

- c) If it is committed through the use of a person's position or authority or by using the name of a state agency or social organization;
 - d) If the quantity or value of illegal goods is large or if the resulting illegitimate profit is large;
 - e) If it is committed to profit from a natural disaster or war;
 - f) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.
3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison or life in prison.

Article 164

The crime of trading in or storing contraband.

- 1. The penalty for anyone who trades in or stores precious metals, gemstones, foreign currency, technical materials, narcotic substances or the other types of goods concerning which trade in and the storage of are prohibited by the state is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.
- 2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:
 - a) If it is organized;
 - b) If it is committed through the use of a person's position or authority or by using the name of a state agency or social organization;
 - c) If the quantity or value of illegal goods is large or if the resulting illegitimate profit is large;
 - d) If it is committed to profit from a natural disaster or war;
 - e) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.
- 3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison.

Article 165

The crime of making or trading in fake goods.

- 1. The penalty for anyone who makes or trades in fake goods is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.
- 2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:
 - a) If the fake goods are grain, food products or medicine;

- b) If it is organized;
 - c) If it is committed through the use of a person's position or authority or by using the name of a state agency or social organization;
 - d) If the quantity of fake goods is large or if the resulting illegitimate profit is large;
 - e) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.
3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 166

The crime of operating an illegal business.

1. The penalty for anyone who operates a business without a license or in violation of license provisions, does not post prices, charges prices higher than posted prices, does not register merchandise labels, uses merchandise labels illegally or deceives state agencies or consumers by any other method and who, after being the subject of administrative action, continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 1 year to 7 years in prison:
- a) If it is organized;
 - b) If it is committed through the use of a person's position or authority or by using the name of a state agency or social organization;
 - c) If it is committed in the name of an organization that does not exist or involves a fake contract;
 - d) If the quantity or value of illegal goods is large or if the resulting illegitimate profit is large;
 - e) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

Article 167

The crime of tax evasion.

The penalty for anyone who evades a large amount of taxes or continues to evade taxes after having been the subject of administrative action is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 168

The crime of customer fraud.

1. The penalty for anyone engaged in trade who weighs, measures, counts or calculates the cost of merchandise with the intent to defraud, switches products or uses other means of fraud to cause a customer to suffer a loss and who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 7 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If serious consequences result;
- c) If it is of a professional nature or a repeat offense.

Article 169

The crime of loaning money at excessive rates of interest.

1. The penalty for anyone who loans money at excessive rates of interest that are wholly exploitative in nature is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases involving the use of public funds is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

Article 170

The crime of misappropriating stamps and coupons and making or circulating fake stamps, coupons and papers used in distribution.

1. The penalty for anyone who engages in one of the following activities is from 6 months to 5 years in prison:

- a) Misappropriating stamps and coupons used in distribution;
- b) Making or circulating fake stamps, coupons or papers used in distribution.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If the resulting illegitimate profit is large;
- c) If serious consequences result;

d) If it is of a professional nature or a repeat offense.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison or life in prison.

Article 171

The crime of making or trading in counterfeit tickets.

1. The penalty for anyone who makes counterfeit train tickets, bus tickets, lottery tickets, postal stamps, fee stamps or the other types of tickets and stamps or trades in these counterfeit tickets and stamps in large quantities or who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

a) If it is organized;

b) If the resulting illegitimate profit is large;

c) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense.

Article 172

The crime of intentionally violating state economic regulations and causing serious consequence.

1. The penalty for anyone who, for commercial gain, intentionally uses his or her position or authority in a manner contrary to state economic regulations and causes serious harm or who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 7 years in prison:

a) If it is organized;

b) If especially serious consequences result.

Article 173

The crime of establishing an illegal fund.

1. The penalty for anyone who uses his or her position or authority to establish a fund in violation of state regulations and who uses that fund to cause serious consequences or who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 1 year to 5 years in prison:

a) If guile is used to evade detection;

b) If committed to carry out another crime or cause especially serious consequences.

Article 174

The crime of submitting false reports in economic management.

The penalty for anyone who, for commercial gain, submits a report to an authorized agency that contains data or information that are clearly false, thereby causing serious consequences in the formulation or implementation of a socio-economic plan of the state, or who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 175

The crime of circulating products of inferior quality.

The penalty for anyone responsible for guiding production, approving product quality or distributing and circulating goods who, for commercial gain, puts into circulation on many different occasions or in large quantity products of inferior quality in violation of state regulations, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 176

The crime of violating the regulations on distribution.

The penalty for anyone who, for commercial gain, violates the regulations of the state by distributing on many different occasions or in large quantity materials, grain, food products, other merchandise or stamps or coupons, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 177

The crime of violating regulations on researching, exploring for, developing and protecting natural resources under the ground, in the ocean waters and on the continental shelf of Vietnam.

The penalty for anyone who violates the regulations of the state on researching, exploring for, developing and protecting the natural resources under the ground, in internal or territorial waters, within the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf of Vietnam is a warning, a fine of up to 10 million dong (10,000,000 dong) or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

The implements and equipment used in the commission of this crime may be confiscated; all objects discovered as a result of the commission of this crime will be confiscated.

Article 173

The crime of violating land management and conservation regulations.

1. The penalty for anyone who encroaches upon, buys or sells land or takes any other action that violates state land management and conservation regulations, thereby causing serious consequences, or who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 179

The crime of violating forest management and conservation regulations.

1. The penalty for anyone who illegally harvests forest trees or takes other actions that violate the regulations of the state on forest management and conservation, thereby causing serious consequences, or who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 3 to 10 years in prison.

Article 180

The crime of illegally using or distributing electricity, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for anyone who illegally uses or distributes electricity, thereby causing serious consequences, or who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases involving the illegal use of electricity for business purposes or in other especially serious cases is from 2 to 10 years in prison.

Article 181

The crime of illegally producing or trading in alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

The penalty for anyone who illegally produces or trades in alcoholic beverages or tobacco in violation of state regulations and who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 182

The crime of the illegal slaughtering of livestock.

1. The penalty for anyone who kills buffalo, cattle or other livestock in violation of the regulations of the state on the protection of draft power, thereby causing serious consequences, or who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime when it is of a professional nature is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

Article 183

Supplemental penalties.

1. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Article 162 and in Articles 173 to 176 and 178 to 182 may be fined up to 1 million dong (1,000,000 dong).

Anyone who commits the crime stipulated in Article 177 in a case in which the main form of criminal punishment that applies is imprisonment may be fined up to 10 million dong (10,000,000 dong).

2. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 163 to 167, 169 to 171 and in Article 181 may, depending upon the case, be fined up to 10 times the value of the illegal goods or illegitimate profits.

3. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 162 to 166 and in Articles 170 and 171 may also have part or all of their property confiscated.

4. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 163 to 167 and in Articles 170 and 171, if the crime is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense, may have a number of citizenship rights taken away or be placed under probation or denied residence for a period from 1 year to 5 years.

5. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 162, 168 and 169, in Articles 172 to 176 and in Articles 178 to 180 may be prohibited from holding certain positions for a period of 2 to 5 years.

Chapter VIII

The Crimes Against Public Safety and Order and Administrative Management Order

Section A

The Crimes Against Public Safety

Article 134

The crime of violating the regulations on communications-transportation safety, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for anyone who violates the regulations on communications-transportation safety on highways, railroads, water routes or air routes, thereby causing harm to the life and health of others or serious damage to property, in one of the following cases is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison:

- a) Operating at too high a speed, operating in excess of weight limitations or engaged in illegal evasion or escape;
- b) Not operating in the correct lane, channel or flight path or at the stipulated altitude or entering or leaving port without a port pilot.
- c) Digging into or destroying communications projects and emplacing obstacles to impede highway, railway, water routes or air traffic;
- d) Moving or destroying signs, signals and communications equipment;
- e) Violating other traffic safety regulations.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 7 to 7 years in prison:

- a) Operating a means of transportation without a license or while under the influence of alcohol or other stimulant;
- b) Causing an accident and fleeing the scene or intentionally not assisting a victim;

3. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious damage is from 7 to 20 years in prison.

4. The penalty for this crime in cases involving the distinct possibility of especially serious consequences if not promptly prevented is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 185

The crime of putting unsafe means of transportation into use or assigning unqualified persons to operate means of transportation, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for anyone who commits one of the following violations is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison:

a) Being someone who is directly responsible for assigning operators or for the technical condition of means of transportation but putting into use means of transportation that are clearly unsafe, thereby causing harm to the life or health of others or serious damage to property;

b) Assigning someone who does not have a license or is otherwise unqualified or assigning someone who is under the influence of alcohol or another stimulant to operate means of transportation, thereby causing the consequences mentioned above.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases involving especially serious damage is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

Article 186

The crime of illegally stopping a train or illegally causing a train to stop.

1. The penalty for anyone who illegally stops a train or illegally causes a train to stop in violation of railroad communications regulations, thereby impeding the normal operation of trains, is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

a) If it is committed by a person who is a member of the train crew;

b) If it causes harm to the life or health of others or causes serious damage to property.

3. The penalty for this crime in cases that involve especially serious damage is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 187

The crime of violating the regulations on labor safety, labor protection and safety at crowded places, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for any person responsible for guiding the implementation of or implementing regulations on labor safety, labor protection, industrial sanitation or safety at crowded places who violates these regulations, thereby causing harm to the life and health of others or causing serious damage to

property, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases involving especially serious damage is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

3. The penalty for anyone who violates the safety regulations regarding mines, chemicals, petroleum or natural gas or the safety regulations that apply in the other important fields and causes the distinct possibility of especially serious consequences if not promptly prevented is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 188

The crime of violating building regulations, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for anyone who violates the building regulations that apply in the fields of survey work, design work, construction, the use of raw materials, supplies and machinery, the testing and acceptance of projects or the other fields, thereby causing harm to the life or health of others or serious damage to property is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases involving especially serious damage is from 3 to 15 years in prison.

Article 189

The crime of violating regulations on the management of weapons, technical equipment, explosives, poisons, flammable materials and radioactive materials.

1. The penalty for anyone who violates the regulations on the selection of sites for warehouses for or the storage, transportation or use of weapons, technical equipment, explosives, poisons, flammable materials or radioactive materials, thereby causing harm to the life or health of others or serious damage to property, is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for anyone who illegally manufactures, stores, buys, sells or takes possession of poisons or flammable materials is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

3. The penalty for this crime in cases involving especially serious damage is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

Article 190

The crime of negligence in the keeping of a weapon, thereby causing serious consequences.

The penalty for anyone who is assigned a weapon but who, through negligence, allows that weapon to be used by someone to kill or inflict serious injury upon another person or cause serious damage to property is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Articles 191-278

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 84 pp 2, 3

[Text] Article 191

The crime of violating fire prevention or fire fighting regulations, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for anyone who violates fire prevention or fire fighting regulations, thereby causing harm to the life or health of another person or serious damage to property, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious damage is from 2 to 10 years in prison.
3. The penalty for this crime in cases involving the distinct possibility of especially serious consequences if not promptly prevented is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 192

The crime of violating environmental protection regulations, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for anyone who violates the regulations on the maintenance of public sanitation, the prevention and control of epidemics or environmental protection, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 1 year to 6 years in prison.

Article 193

The crime of violating the regulations on medical treatment, the manufacture of drugs or the sale of drugs, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for anyone who violates the regulations on medical examinations, medical treatment, the manufacture or preparation of drugs, the dispensing of drugs or the sale of drugs, thereby causing serious harm to the health of another person, is from 6 months to 7 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases that result in death or other especially serious consequences is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

Article 194

The crime of violating clean food regulations, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for anyone who processes, supplies or sells a food product with the knowledge that it is of substandard quality, thereby causing serious harm to the health of a consumer, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases that result in death or other especially serious consequences is from 3 to 10 years in prison.

Section B

The Crimes Against Public Order

Article 195

The crime of opposing a person in the performance of his or her public duty.

1. The penalty for anyone who uses armed force or threatens to use armed force against a person in the performance of his or her public duty or employs any method to coerce that person into committing illegal acts is transformation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 12 years in prison:
 - a) If it is organized;
 - b) If serious consequences result.

Article 196

The crime of disrupting public order.

1. The penalty for anyone who disrupts order at public places is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 1 year to 7 years in prison:
 - a) If it involves the use of a weapon or an act of destruction;
 - b) If it is organized or many persons are drawn into the disruption of order;
 - c) If an act of violence is committed against someone who intervenes to maintain order;

d) If serious consequences result.

Article 197

The crime of practicing a superstitious craft, thereby causing serious consequences.

1. The penalty for anyone who practices fortune telling, witchcraft or the other forms of superstitious crafts, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that result in death or other especially serious consequences is from 2 to 10 years in prison.

Article 198

The crime of gambling and the crime of organizing gambling or operating a gambling establishment.

1. The penalty for anyone who wins or loses money or property through any form of gambling is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

The penalty for a repeat offense of this crime is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for anyone who organizes gambling or operates a gambling establishment is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime if it is of a professional nature or a repeat offense is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 199

The crime of keeping or using property with the knowledge that it came into one's possession as the result of a crime committed by another person.

1. The penalty for anyone who, without prior agreement, keeps or uses property with the knowledge that it came into one's possession as a result of a crime committed by another person is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 12 years in prison:

a) If it is organized;

b) If it is of a professional nature or a dangerous repeat offense;

c) If the quantity or value of the property involved is large.

Article 200

The crime of operating a brothel or pandering.

1. The penalty for anyone who operates a brothel or entices or leads a woman into prostitution is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime if it is of a professional nature, a repeat offense or causes serious consequences is from 3 to 10 years in prison.

Article 201

The crime of organizing the use of narcotics.

1. The penalty for anyone who organizes the use of narcotics of any form is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime if it is of a professional nature, a repeat offense or causes serious consequences is from 3 to 10 years in prison.

Article 202

The crime of desecrating a grave or corpse.

1. The penalty for anyone who exumes or destroys a grave, takes articles left within or on a grave or in any other way desecrates a grave or corpse is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime if it is a repeat offense or causes serious consequences is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

Section C

The Crimes Against Administrative Management Order

Article 203

The crime of evading one's military obligation.

1. The penalty for anyone who is of military age but fails to fully comply with regulations on registering for the military draft, fails to comply with an induction order or fails to comply with an order to report for training and who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 1 year to 5 years in prison:
 - a) If it involves self-inflicted injury or self-inflicted harm to one's health;

- b) If it is committed during time of war;
- c) If another person is drawn into committing the same crime.

Article 204

The crime of countermanding or impeding fulfillment of the military obligation.

1. The penalty for anyone who intentionally countermands or impedes fulfillment of the military obligation is as follows:

- a) The penalty for anyone who uses their position or authority to countermand the regulations on registering for the draft, induction or orders to report for training are reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison;
- b) The penalty for anyone who intentionally impedes registration for the draft, the execution of an induction order or the execution of an order to report for training is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime if it is committed in time of war or is organized is from 2 to 10 years in prison.

Article 205

The crime of evading the labor obligation.

1. The penalty for anyone who is required to fulfill a labor obligation but fails to comply with a mobilization order to fulfill this obligation and who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime if it is committed in time of war, in time of natural disaster or if another person is drawn into committing the same crime is from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 206

The crime of countermanding or impeding fulfillment of the labor obligation.

The penalty for anyone who intentionally countermands or impedes fulfillment of the labor obligation is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime if committed in time of war, in time of natural disaster or if it is organized is from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 207

The crime of impersonating a public servant.

The penalty for anyone who impersonates a public servant with the intent to commit an illegal act is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

Article 208

The crime of forging identification papers or documents of a state agency or social organization.

1. The penalty for anyone who engages in one of the following activities is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison:

a) Altering or falsifying the contents of an identification paper, passport, household or census registration paper, other identification paper or a document of a state agency or social organization;

b) Counterfeiting a seal or paper defined under point a;

c) Using a seal or using or circulating a paper defined under point a with the intent to deceive state personnel, personnel of a social organization or a citizen.

2. The penalty for this crime if it is organized or is a repeat offense is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 209

The crime of possessing, buying, selling or destroying a seal or document of a state agency or social organization.

1. The penalty for anyone who possesses, buys, sells or destroys a seal or document of a state agency or social organization that is not classified as a secret state document or a work related secret document is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime if it is organized or is a repeat offense is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

Article 210

The crime of failing to comply with administrative decisions regarding probation, denial of residence or compulsory labor.

The penalty for anyone who fails to comply with the decision of authorized administrative agencies regarding probation, denial of residence or compulsory labor is from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 211

The crime of violating household registration regulations.

The penalty for anyone who violates household registration regulations and who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 212

The crime of violating housing management regulations.

The penalty for anyone who illegally transfers the possession of a house or illegitimate gains or illegally takes possession of or builds a house and who has been the subject of administrative action but continues to commit the same violation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

Illegally constructed projects may be demolished, requisitioned or confiscated.

Article 213

The crime of violating regulations on the publishing and distribution of books, newspapers and other published material.

The penalty for anyone who violates the regulations on the publishing and distribution of books, newspapers or other published material is a warning, a fine from 5 thousand dong (5,000 dong) to 200 thousand dong (200,000 dong), reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 214

The crime of violating the regulations on the preservation and use of historical ruins, cultural relics and places of scenic beauty.

1. Anyone who destroys or intentionally damages historical ruins, cultural relics or a place of scenic beauty is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime if it is organized or causes serious consequences is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 215

Supplemental penalties.

1. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 184 to 188 and

192 to 194 will, depending upon the case, have his or her right to operate means of transportation revoked or be prohibited from holding certain positions or working in certain occupations for a period of 2 to 5 years.

2. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 197 to 201 may be placed under probation or denied residence for a period from 1 year to 5 years.

3. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 198 to 201 will be fined from 1 thousand dong (1,000 dong) to 50 thousand dong (50,000 dong) and may have part or all of his or her property confiscated.

Chapter IX

The Crimes Pertaining to Public Duty

Article 216

The definition of crimes pertaining to public duty.

The crimes pertaining to public duty are actions that violate the proper function of a state agency or social organization taken by a public servant in the performance of his or her task.

A public servant is defined as a person who has been appointed, elected, contracted with or by other means engaged, either salaried or non-salaried, to perform a specific public function and who possesses specific authority when engaged in the performance of this public function.

Article 217

The crime of causing serious consequences through negligence.

1. The penalty for anyone who, through negligence, fails to carry out or correctly carry out his or her assigned task, thereby causing serious consequences, if not governed by the cases stipulated in Articles 111 and 234, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious consequences is from 3 to 10 years in prison.

Article 218

The crime of abusing or exceeding authority in the performance of one's public function.

The penalty for anyone who, for commercial gain or other personal motive, abuses their position or authority or exceeds their authority and acts in a manner contrary to their public function, thereby causing harm to the interests of the state, of society or the legitimate interests of a citizen is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or

from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

Article 219

The crime of dereliction of duty.

1. The penalty for any state personnel or personnel of a social organization who intentionally abandon their duty is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 1 year to 7 years in prison:

- a) If another person is drawn into committing the same crime;
- b) If it is committed in time of war;
- c) If especially serious consequences result.

Article 220

The crime of intentionally divulging work related secrets and the crime of possessing, buying, selling or destroying secret work documents.

1. The penalty for anyone who intentionally divulges work secrets or possesses, buys, sells or destroys a secret work document, if not governed by the cases stipulated in Article 76 and Article 93, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause serious consequences is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 221

The crime of unintentionally divulging work related secrets or causing the loss of a secret work document.

The penalty for anyone who unintentionally divulges work related secrets or causes the loss of a secret work document, if not governed by the cases stipulated in Article 94, thereby causing serious consequences, is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

Article 222

The crime of work related forgery.

1. The penalty for anyone who, in the performance of his or her task, alters or falsifies the contents of papers or other official documents or makes or issues counterfeit papers is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 7

years in prison:

- a) If it is committed by someone who is responsible for drawing up or issuing public papers;
- b) If serious consequences result.

Article 223

The crime accepting a bribe.

1. Anyone who used or uses their position or authority to take, either directly or through an intermediary, money or material consideration of any form to perform a job that is part of their responsibility or to not do something that must be done is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in a case involving abuse of position of authority for the purpose of performing an unauthorized act is up to 10 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 5 to 15 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If extortion or guile are employed;
- c) If the value of the bribe is large;
- d) If serious consequences result;
- e) If it is committed many times;

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison or life in prison.

Article 224

The crime of offering a bribe and the crime of acting as an intermediary in a bribe.

1. The penalty for anyone who offers a bribe or acts as an intermediary in a bribe is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 15 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If guile is employed;
- c) If the value of the bribe is large;

d) If serious consequences result;

e) If it is committed many times.

3. The penalty for this crime in especially serious cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison or life in prison.

4. Anyone who is forced to commit bribery but takes the initiative and confesses to this crime before it is discovered will be considered to have not committed a crime and will be returned all the property used to make the bribe.

Anyone who, although not forced to, commits bribery but takes the initiative and confesses to this crime before it is discovered may have criminal responsibility waived and be returned a portion or all of the property used to make the bribe.

Article 225

The crime of using influence upon a person who serves a public duty or is in a position of authority for personal gain:

Anyone who, either directly or through an intermediary, accepts money or any other material consideration with the intent to use their influence to cause a person who serves a public duty or is in a position of authority to do or not do something that is part of their responsibility is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in serious cases is up to 10 years in prison.

Article 226

Supplemental penalties.

1. Anyone who commits one of the crime stipulated in this chapter will be prohibited from holding certain positions for a period of 2 to 5 years.

2. Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 223 to 225 may be fined up to five times the value of the bribe; anyone who commits a crime governed by paragraph 3 of Article 223 and Article 224 may also have part or all of their property confiscated.

Chapter X

The Crimes Against Judicial Activity

Article 227

The definition of crimes against judicial activity.

The crimes against judicial activity are actions that are violations of the proper functioning of investigative, control, trial or penal agencies in

protecting the rights of the state, social organizations or a citizen.

Article 228

The crime of conducting an investigation of criminal culpability against an innocent person.

1. The penalty for any procurator or investigator who knowingly conducts an investigation of criminal culpability against an innocent person is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 7 years in prison:

a) If an investigation of criminal culpability is conducted concerning an especially dangerous crime against national security;

b) If serious consequences result.

Article 229

The crime of issuing an illegal judgement or decision.

1. The penalty for any people's judge or assessor who intentionally issues an illegal judgement or decision is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause serious consequences is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 230

The crime of forcing judicial personnel to commit an illegal act.

The penalty for anyone who uses their position or authority to force investigation, prosecution, trial or penal enforcement personnel to commit an act that is a serious violation of the law is from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 231

The crime of using corporal punishment.

1. The penalty for anyone who uses corporal punishment in a judicial activity is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause serious consequences is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 232

The crime of forcing a person to make a false statement.

1. The penalty for anyone conducting an investigation who uses illegal means to force a person being questioned to make a statement that is not true, thereby causing serious consequences to the resolution of the case, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious consequences is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

Article 233

The crime of tampering with court records.

1. Any investigator, procurator, judge, people's assessor, other legal personnel, lawyer or defender who destroys, causes damage to, amends, deletes from or alters documents or material evidence of a court trial with the intent to tamper with court records is from 6 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious consequences is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 234

The crime of allowing a detainee to escape through negligence.

1. Anyone who directly manages, guards or escorts someone who is being temporarily detained or is serving a criminal sentence at a detention camp and allows that person to escape through negligence, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases in which a person who is serving a criminal sentence at a detention camp for a serious crime escapes or in cases that cause other especially serious consequences is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 235

The crime of abusing one's position or authority to illegally secure the release of a detainee.

1. The penalty for anyone who abuses their position or authority by issuing an order to illegally release or personally illegally releasing a detainee or someone serving a criminal sentence at a detention camp is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases in which the illegal release of someone who is serving a criminal sentence at a detention camp for a serious

crime is ordered or secured or in cases that cause other especially serious consequences is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 236

The crime of abusing one's position or authority to illegally detain a person.

1. The penalty for anyone who abuses their function or authority by not issuing an order to release or not complying with an order to release a person upon the completion of their period of detention or prison term is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause serious consequences is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

Article 237

The crime of not complying with a judgement and the crime of impeding enforcement of a judgement.

1. Anyone who intentionally fails to comply with legally binding judgements or decisions of the court is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 6 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for anyone who uses their position or authority to intentionally impede enforcement of a judgement is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 238

The crime of supplying false documents or making false statements.

Any inspector, interpreter or witness who reaches a conclusion, renders an interpretation, makes a statement or supplies a document with the knowledge that it is false is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 239

The crime of refusing to make a statement or refusing to reach a conclusion.

The penalty for any witness who refuses to make or avoids making a statement or any inspector who refuses to reach or avoids reaching a conclusion without a legitimate reason is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 6 months or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

Article 240

The crime of bribing or coercing another person into supplying a false document or making a false statement.

The penalty for anyone who bribes or coerces a witness or injured party into making a false statement or supplying a false document, an inspector who reaches a false conclusion or an interpreter who renders a distorted interpretation is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

Article 241

The crime of violating a property seal or inventory.

The penalty for anyone entrusted with the care of property of which inventory has been taken or sealed property who takes one of the following actions is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 3 months to 3 years in prison:

- a) Destroying a seal;
- b) Consuming, transferring, concealing or destroying property of which inventory has been taken.

Article 242

The crime of escaping from a place of detention.

1. The penalty for anyone who is being detained or serving a prison sentence who escapes from a place of detention or escapes while being escorted is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 10 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized;
- b) If violent force is used against a guard or escort.

Article 243

The crime of concealing a crime.

1. The penalty for anyone who, without prior agreement, conceals one of the crimes stipulated in the following articles is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison:

--Articles 74 to 86 on the especially dangerous crimes against national security, Article 88, Article 95, paragraph 2, Article 96, paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 97, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 98.

--Article 102, Article 105, paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 105, paragraphs 2 and 3 [as published] and Article 110, paragraphs 2 and 3;

--Article 115, Article 126, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 129, paragraph 2;

--Article 149, paragraphs 2 and 3;

--Article 151;

--Article 163, paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 164, paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 165, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 170, paragraphs 2 and 3;

--Article 242, paragraph 2.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases involving the abuse of position or authority is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years or from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

Article 244

The crime of not reporting a crime.

1. The penalty for anyone who knows that one of the crimes stipulated in the following articles is about to be or has been committed but does not report this knowledge is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison:

--Articles 74 to 86 on the especially dangerous crimes against national security, Article 88, Article 92, paragraph 2, Article 96, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 98;

--Article 102, Article 105, paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 106, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 110, paragraphs 2 and 3;

--Articles 115 and 126;

--Article 151 and 152, paragraphs 3 and 4;

--Article 165, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 170, paragraphs 2 and 3;

--Article 242, paragraph 2.

2. For anyone who fails to report knowledge of a crime but takes action to prevent or limit the harm caused by a crime, criminal punishment or criminal culpability may be reduced or waived.

Article 245

Supplemental penalties.

Anyone who commits one the crimes stipulated in Articles 228 to 237 will be prohibited from holding certain positions for a period from 2 to 5 years.

Chapter XI

The Military Crimes

Article 246

The persons who are subject to criminal culpability for military crimes are:

Active duty military personnel, reserve military personnel when assembled for training, civilians conscripted to serve in the army, the militia or the self-defense forces to coordinate with the army in combat related operations and other persons determined as belonging to the armed forces;

Persons who, although not included in the categories described above, are accomplices in military crimes.

Article 247

The crime of failing to obey an order.

1. The penalty for anyone who fails to obey an order of a direct commander or an authorized superior is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 15 years in prison:

- a) If it is committed by a commander or officer;
- b) If it is organized or other persons are drawn into committing the same crime;
- c) If violent force is employed.

3. The penalty for this crime in combat, in an area in which fighting is occurring or if especially serious consequences results is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 248

The crime of failing to fully comply with an order.

1. The penalty for anyone who carries out an order in a lackadaisical, dilatory or arbitrary manner, thereby causing serious consequences, is from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in combat or in an area in which fighting is occurring is from 2 to 12 years in prison.

3. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious consequences is from 10 to 20 years in prison.

Article 249

The crime of impeding another member of one's unit from fulfilling their responsibility or task.

1. The penalty for anyone who impedes another member of his or her unit from fulfilling their responsibility or task is from 6 months to 5 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 15 years in prison:
 - a) If it is organized or another person is drawn into committing the same crime;
 - b) If violent force is employed;
 - c) If serious consequences result.
3. The penalty for this crime in combat, in an area in which fighting is occurring or if especially serious consequences result is from 12 to 20 years in prison or life in prison.

Article 250

The crime of humiliating or assaulting a commander or superior.

1. The penalty for anyone who seriously offends the dignity or reputation of or assaults a commander or superior is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime if it is organized or if bodily injury is caused to a commander or superior is from 2 to 12 years in prison.
3. The penalty for this crime in combat, at a time when the unit is performing an urgent mission or if serious consequences result is from 15 to 20 years in prison.

Article 251

The crime of humiliating, maltreating or beating subordinate military personnel.

1. The penalty for any commander or superior who seriously offends the dignity and reputation of or maltreats or beats subordinate military personnel is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases in which it is organized or bodily injury is inflicted upon subordinate military personnel is from 2 to 12 years in prison.

Article 252

The crime of humiliating or assaulting another member of one's unit.

1. The penalty for anyone who seriously offends the dignity and reputation of or assaults another member of his unit, if the relationship between them is not a commander-subordinate relationship, is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation in an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases in which it is organized or bodily injury is inflicted upon another member of one's unit is from 2 to 7 years in prison.

Article 253

The crime of surrendering to the enemy.

1. The penalty for anyone who surrenders to the enemy during combat is from 5 to 15 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 12 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty:
 - a) If it is committed by a commander or officer;
 - b) If weapons, military technical equipment or important documents are turned over to the enemy;
 - c) If another person is drawn into committing the same crime;
 - d) If serious consequences result.

Article 254

The crime of giving information to or performing voluntary services for the enemy during captivity as a prisoner of war.

1. The penalty for anyone who, during captivity as a prisoner of war, gives military secrets to or voluntarily performs services for the enemy is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 5 to 20 years in prison:
 - a) If it is committed by a commander or officer;
 - b) If the information provided causes serious consequences;
 - c) If it involves the cruel treatment of another prisoner of war.

Article 255

The crime of deserting one's combat position.

1. The penalty for anyone who, during combat, abandons their combat position and does not perform their duty is from 5 to 12 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty:

- a) If it is committed by a commander or officer;
- b) If weapons, combat technical equipment or important documents are abandoned;
- c) If another person is drawn into committing the same crime;
- d) If serious consequences result.

Article 256

The crime of desertion.

1. The penalty for anyone who deserts the army with the intent to evade military duty is reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 2 years or from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 5 to 20 years in prison:

- a) If it is committed by a commander or officer;
- b) If it is organized or another person is drawn into committing the same crime;
- c) If weapons, combat technical equipment or important documents are taken, thrown away or caused to be lost during the act of desertion.

Article 257

The crime of evading duty.

1. The penalty for anyone who intentionally inflicts self-injury, intentionally causes harm to their own health or uses other means of deceit to evade duty is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 2 to 10 years in prison:

- a) If it is committed by a commander or officer;

- b) If it is organized or another person is drawn into committing the same crime;
- c) If it is committed during combat or in an area in which fighting is occurring;
- d) If serious consequences result.

Article 258

The crime of being absent without leave.

1. The penalty for anyone who leaves their unit on their own or fails to report to their unit at the prescribed time and who has been the subject of disciplinary action but intentionally commits this crime again is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 1 year in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison:

- a) If it is committed by a commander or officer;
- b) If another person is drawn into committing the same crime;
- c) If it is committed during combat or while the unit is performing another important mission.

Article 259

The crime of intentionally divulging a military secret and the crime of taking, buying, selling or destroying a secret military document.

1. The penalty for anyone who intentionally divulges a military secret or takes, buys, sells or destroys a secret military document, if not governed by the cases stipulated in Article 76 and Article 93, is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause serious consequences is from 3 to 10 years in prison.

Article 260

The crime of unintentionally divulging a military secret or causing the loss of a secret military document.

- 1. The penalty for anyone who unintentionally divulges a military secret or

causes the loss of a secret military document, if not governed by the cases stipulated in Article 94, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause serious consequences is from 1 year to 5 years in prison.

Article 261

The crime of intentionally submitting a false report.

1. The penalty for anyone who intentionally submits a false report, thereby causing the command echelon to make an incorrect decision that results in serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious consequences is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

Article 262

The crime of violating the regulations on combat alert duty, command duty watch or duty watch.

1. The penalty for anyone who fails to fully comply with the regulations on combat alert duty, command duty watch or duty watch, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 7 years, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 3 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime during combat or when the unit is performing another important mission is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

3. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious consequences is from 10 to 20 years in prison or life in prison.

Article 263

The crime of violating security regulations.

1. The penalty for anyone who fails to fully comply with the regulations on patrols, guard duty, escort duty or bodyguard duty, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 7 years, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 3 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime during combat or when an especially important mission is being performed is from 3 to 12 years in prison.

3. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious

consequences is from 10 to 20 years in prison.

Article 264

The crime of violating combat or training safety regulations.

1. The penalty for anyone who fails to fully comply with combat or training safety regulations, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious consequences is from 3 to 15 years in prison.

Article 265

The crime of violating the regulations on the use of weapons.

1. The penalty for anyone who uses a weapon or explosives in a manner that does not comply with regulations, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime when committed in an area in which fighting is occurring or if especially serious consequences result is from 3 to 15 years in prison.

Article 266

The crime of destroying weapons or combat equipment.

1. The penalty for anyone who destroys a weapon or piece of combat equipment is from 2 to 12 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty:
 - a) If it is organized;
 - b) If it is committed during combat or in an area in which fighting is occurring;
 - c) If especially serious consequences result.

Article 267

The crime of causing the loss of or unintentionally damaging weapons or combat equipment.

1. The penalty for anyone who has been assigned the responsibility of managing or has been equipped with a weapon or piece of technical equipment

but who causes it to be lost or unintentionally causes it to be damaged, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 2 years or from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime when it is committed many times or causes especially serious consequences is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

Article 268

The crime of violating the policy concerning soldiers killed and wounded during combat.

1. The penalty for anyone who intentionally leaves a wounded or killed soldier behind on the battlefield or fails to care for or give medical treatment to a wounded soldier, thereby causing serious consequences, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious consequences is from 1 year to 7 years in prison.

2. The penalty for anyone who takes personal belongings from a wounded soldier or personal effects from a dead soldier is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

Article 269

The crime of taking or destroying war booty.

1. The penalty for anyone who, during combat or while cleaning up a battlefield, takes or destroys war booty is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 2 years, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 2 years or from 6 months to 5 years in prison.

2. The penalty for this crime in one of the following cases is from 3 to 10 years in prison:

- a) If it is organized or committed many times;
- b) If it is committed by a commander or officer;
- c) If the value of the war booty taken or destroyed is large;
- d) If especially serious consequences result.

Article 270

The crime of harassing the people.

1. The penalty for anyone who commits an act of harassment, thereby causing

damage to the property, health or honor of the people and harming the unity between the army and civilians, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.

- a) If it is committed by a commander or officer;
- b) If another person is drawn into committing the same crime;
- c) If it is committed in an area where fighting is occurring or an area in which a curfew order has been issued;
- d) If serious consequences result.

Article 271

The crime of exceeding military need while performing a mission.

1. The penalty for anyone who, while performing a mission, goes beyond the limit of military need, thereby causing serious damage to property of the state, a social organization or a citizen, is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 3 years in prison.
2. The penalty for this crime in cases that cause especially serious consequences is from 2 to 10 years in prison.

Article 272

The crime of counterfeiting military rank insignia.

The penalty for anyone who counterfeits a military rank insignia with the intent to perform illegal acts is a warning, reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

Article 273

The crime of maltreating a prisoner of war or a soldier who has surrendered.

The penalty for anyone who intentionally maltreats a prisoner of war or a soldier who has surrendered is reeducation without detention for a period of up to 1 year, reeducation at an army discipline camp for a period of up to 1 year or from 3 months to 2 years in prison.

Article 274

Supplemental penalties.

Anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in this chapter may, depending upon the case, be stripped of military rank or discharged from the army.

Chapter XII

The Crime of Undermining Peace, Crimes Against Humanity and the Crime of Undermining International Solidarity

Article 275

The crime of undermining peace and provoking a war of aggression.

The penalty for anyone who advocates through propaganda or provokes a war of aggression or prepares for, wages or participates in a war of aggression with the intent to oppose the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of another country is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 276

Crimes against humanity.

The penalty for anyone who, during peace time or war time, commits an act that results in the mass annihilation of the population of an area, destroys sources of life, sabotages the cultural and spiritual life of a country or upsets the foundations of a society with the intent to undermine that society or commits other acts of genocide or acts that cause destruction to life or the natural environment is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 277

War crimes.

The penalty for anyone who, during war time, issues an order to carry out or personally carries out the murder of innocent civilians, wounded persons or prisoners of war, the plundering of property, the ravaging of population centers or the use of prohibited methods of war as well as other acts that seriously violate international law as specified in the conventions to which Vietnam is a signatory or which Vietnam recognizes is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

Article 278

The crimes of recruiting mercenaries and serving as a mercenary.

1. The penalty for anyone who recruits, trains or uses mercenaries with the intent to oppose a fraternal socialist country, a country friendly to Vietnam or a national liberation movement is from 10 to 20 years in prison, life in prison or the death penalty.

2. The penalty for anyone who serves as a mercenary is from 5 to 15 years in prison.

7809

CSO: 4209/78

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (IN) HUA GIANG SECURITY

BKJ51354 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 84 5 |

[VNA report]

[Text] Over the past years, various organizations, branches, sectors, and 15 villages of the Thon Nue District, Hoa Giang Province, have accelerated the mass movement to maintain the fatherland's security and to oppose the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and have both scored initial achievements and encouraged other achievements. Trung An, Thanh An, and Thai Thuan villages have carried out this movement satisfactorily.

There are many religious groups living in Trung An village. The enemy takes advantage of this situation to set up many reactionary organizations to create disturbances, undermine the people's labor achievements, and spread rumors to create confusion among the masses. Along with establishing various people's security teams and putting them into regular operation, various echelons of local party committees, administration, security, and militia and self-defense forces have closely coordinated with and relied on the masses to wipe out criminals.

Before liberation, Thanh An village was tightly controlled by the enemy. After liberation, reactionaries under the cover of religion, secretly carried out sabotage activities against us. Various echelons of party committees, administration, and mass organizations in the village have satisfactorily carried out tasks of disseminating and educating the people to enable them to recognize the enemy's schemes, thereby promptly discovering all activities of the reactionaries. Acting on the support and information provided by the people, the village has stopped and foiled all the enemy's schemes and sabotage activities, thereby firmly maintaining military security.

Thai Thuan Village knows how to combine the security maintenance movement with social transformation, especially agricultural transformation. It knows how to combine tasks of maintaining political security with tasks of consolidating new production relations, building collectives and cooperatives, and improving the people's daily lives.

CSG: 4209/81

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICE BATTALION PROTECTS PROPERTY, PASSENGERS

04091229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Unceasingly studying and correctly implementing Uncle Ho's six teachings last year, the Fourth Railway Police Battalion has cooperated with various forces in protecting safely socialist property and the lives and property of railway commuters.

The battalion has actively cooperated with local public security forces, army units, and the railway sector in ferreting out criminals. In 1984 the battalion's cadres and combatants have detected many criminal cases and arrested many criminals. Through patrols and checks, the battalion has uncovered 158 cases of smuggling and seized 150 kg of sandal wood, 18 kg of opium, and property worth over one-half million dong.

In addition, the battalion has cooperated with the railway public security services of various railroad stations and task forces operating aboard trains in repeatedly reminding railway commuters to observe traffic safety laws and resolutely handling violators, thus helping reduce 20 percent of the accidents involving passengers sitting illegally atop passenger cars. Through their intensive efforts, the unit's cadres and combatants, along with the sectors concerned, have positively contributed to reducing the number of criminal violations by 32 percent and the number of violations of socialist property by 82.3 percent, compared with 1983, in the railway section under the battalion's responsibility, from Ho Chi Ming City to the Dieu Tri railway station, in Nghia Binh Province. The battalion has thus ensured absolute safety for railway commuters and cargo.

CSO: 4209/91

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES BETTER CARE FOR MATERIAL, MENTAL LIFE OF TROOPS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Further Improve the Material and Mental Life of Troops"]

[Text] Satisfactorily ensuring the material and mental life of troops is not only a problem relating to their activities but also an important factor in building the armed forces. The good health and happy way of life of troops are an indispensable condition for all units to grow up strongly and to achieve solidarity, unanimity and great combat strength. For this reason, under whatever circumstances and despite increasing difficulties and hardships, it is necessary to make still greater efforts to ensure a good material and mental life for soldiers.

Aware of the meaning of the above-mentioned necessity and though having to stand ready to fight urgently, many units responsible for the northern border defense--such as the troops stationed in Lang Son and Ha Tuyen--and other units performing their international duties have always actively taken care of the troops' life and have tried to implement allotted ration criteria and simultaneously to step up production to gradually improve the unit members' daily meals. Even when fighting was fierce on many battlefields, soldiers were served with hot rice and enough drinking water and continued to compose poems, to read books and to tell stories to one another. After each battle and each period of task execution, the songs sung "unpretentiously" by combatants during small festivals instilled liveliness, joy and optimism into the units' atmosphere.

Realities in many units have demonstrated that it is always possible to improve the material and mental life of troops under difficult circumstances if leaders and commanders display a high sense of responsibility for their units and actually take care of soldiers.

However, there still are many units where the material and mental life suffers from shortage and penury although they are placed under relatively favorable circumstances in the rear and near industrial and agricultural production centers. The main reason is that their commanding cadres have not yet paid attention to soldiers, that they are still passively relying on the high level's supply, that they lack a sense of responsibility and fail to set good examples and that they have entirely entrusted

the care of the troops' life to specialized agencies no matter how much these organs can do in this respect.

Because our country's situation is still very difficult and because of the limited supply given by the high level, cadres and party members--especially leading cadres--must pay the greatest attention to the material and mental life of troops, display a high dynamism and optimism to fulfill their function in this regard most satisfactorily and consider it to be not only an important task of leaders and commanders but also a matter relating to the mass standpoint of cadres and party members.

Paying attention to the material and mental life of troops means first the need for each basic party organization and chapter to examine the conditions of boarding, lodging, prophylactic sanitation, physical education and sports, and club, cultural, literary and artistic activities in the unit, to take this situation into consideration during debates and meetings, to pinpoint strengths and weaknesses and to set forth measures to overcome difficulties and change the situation. It is necessary to bring into fully play the responsibilities and abilities of everyone in the unit and to hold party members and cadres responsible for setting good examples and for exercising control and providing cultivation in order to improve the living conditions of troops and to make sure that they receive timely and good-quality supplies according to fixed standards and regulations--especially those concerning grain, food products and staple commodities, troops must be allowed to participate in debates on the use and distribution of material wealth allocated according to criteria and produced by the unit's efforts.

On the other hand, no matter wherever a unit is stationing its troops and whatever mission it is performing, the basic party organization and chapter must lead the intensification of production, the improvement of living conditions and the stepping up of propaganda, cultural, literary, artistic and club activities in the unit. Toward this end, it is necessary to motivate the masses to heighten their self-consciousness and collective ownership spirit, enthusiastically to take the initiative and contribute their efforts to improving their living conditions and actively to carry out cultivation and animal husbandry to create on-the-spot seasonal sources of grain and food in order to improve their daily meals. It is necessary to induce cadres and soldiers to enthusiastically participate in various activities such as founding youth clubs, building rooms for dedication to Ho Chi Minh, growing flower and ornamental plants, publishing wallpapers and organizing literary and artistic festivals and other entertainments... A thorough struggle must be waged against negative practices such as the cadres' habit of unilaterally rationing and appropriating part of the troops' rations of grain, food, goods and materials or selling them to individuals or distributing them contrary to regulations, and also against their unprincipled use of money in offering gifts and holding receptions, festivals and parties. Criticism must be directed at these cadres and party members who have paid little attention to mental life and have thus allowed psychological

warfare allegations and unwholesome books, poems, songs, photographs and pictures to infiltrate their units and exert a bad influence on cadres and combatants. All infringements of the troops' supply criteria and all corrupt and wasteful acts must be promptly checked and dealt with.

There must also be an adequate special force to take good care of the material and mental life of troops. Leading cadres in all units must carefully choose virtuous, highly responsible, incorruptible and impartial cadres and combatants with a high standard of professional knowledge and employ them as managers, medical orderlies and chefs and as activists in club, cultural, literary and artistic activities... It is necessary to deeply imbue them with a sense of service and a deep love for their job and to continuously improve both their qualities and abilities so that they may fulfill their responsibilities and fully use their capabilities in rendering service to their units.

To give our army enough strength to perform its mission under all circumstances, let us fully develop the sense of responsibility of leaders, commanders, party members and cadres for a further improvement in the material and mental life of troops, thereby contributing to increasing the combat strength of each unit realistically and comprehensively.

9332

CSO: 4209/65

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

THAI PAPER CITES UNHCR ON ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM

BK070352 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese leaving their country legally may outnumber boat people landing in the region this year, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] predicted yesterday.

According to UNHCR statistics, the number of Vietnamese seeking a better life in the West and allowed to leave through the Orderly Departure Programme [ODP] amounts to 25,239 people for January-October this year.

The number of boat people braving the seas for the same period is 22,609.

The trend is likely to continue and thus make 1984 the first year since the ODP began in 1979 that boat refugee arrivals have exceeded those leaving legally.

The programme is aimed at preventing people taking to boats by providing a legal and safe alternative.

But since the programme started, the number of refugees taking their chances at sea has never been less than those leaving on the programme.

In 1979, 202,158 people left by boat against 1,979 through the ODP; in 1980, 71,451 against 4,706; in 1981, 74,749 against 9,815; in 1982, 43,811 against 10,057; in 1983, 28,055 against 18,480 and for 1984 up to October 22,609 against 25,239.

CSO: 4200/254

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL HAILS LPDR'S SUCCESSES

BK091002 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Nov 84

[NHAN DAN 1 December editorial: "A Glorious Stage of the Lao People"]

[Text] Nine years ago, on 2 December 1975, the Lao people's national democratic revolution was crowned with resounding and complete victory. The total victory of the Lao people's political and armed uprising under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party marked a brilliant milestone in their national history.

In compliance with the will and aspirations of the people, the Lao National Congress declared the founding of the LPDR. This important turning point marked the opening of a new historic page for the land of the beautiful champa flowers--the era of independence, freedom, and socialism.

Together with other peoples of the countries in the socialist community, our people warmly greet the 9th national day of the fraternal people of Laos and are highly elated at the brilliant successes they have recorded in their revolutionary undertaking.

The recent period of nearly a decade is the vivid realization of the correct line of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane--the Marxist-Leninist vanguard and organizer of all the achievements of the Lao revolution.

Creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions in the country, the LPRP has laid down strategic tasks for the new revolutionary stage and defined correct policies and measures to advance the people unflinchingly to fulfill the lofty aim--building socialism and contributing actively to the common struggle of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries as well as to the struggle of all nations for the objectives of the age.

By constantly improving itself politically, ideologically, and organizationally, the party has been able increasingly to enhance its prestige among the people and to rally ever larger numbers of mass organizations and Lao people of all nationalities, thereby creating the strength of a firm solidarity bloc to advance the country in line with the trend of the age.

Under the victorious banner of the leading party, the Lao people have struggled valiantly and worked with great tenacity and creativity to overcome all difficulties and hardships so as to build socialism and defend their beloved socialist fatherland. Determined to frustrate all schemes of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Lao people have constantly tried to consolidate and safeguard their revolutionary gains and restore and develop their economy.

They have changed and are changing their country in every aspect. Agricultural cooperativization has been progressing steadily. Traditionally a food importer, Laos has now become self-sufficient in food. Hundreds of agricultural cooperatives, which have been set up in all provinces, are now adopting new measures and advanced science and technology to plant crops, develop water conservancy networks, and improve soil.

In 1984, despite serious drought, Lao farmers have brought in 1.2 million metric tons of paddy, bringing the per capita production to more than 300 kg. The livestock herd has reached 2.75 million head, including 1.45 million buffaloes and 1.3 million pigs. Hundreds of factories and enterprises have been built or repaired. The output of electricity has not only met the domestic needs but has made power available for export.

The state trade service has increased its turnover as well as its exports year after year. Impressive results have also been obtained in the cultural and educational fields. In the 1984-85 school year, school enrollment totaled almost 600,000 students studying in 7,000 schools. The medical network has expanded to almost all hamlets.

These brilliant achievements of the fraternal Lao people are all the more significant when they are viewed against the general historical background.

The past decade has been a highly favorable period for the revolution of the three Indochinese countries; however, it has also created many new difficulties and complex problems. The Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces itching for revenge, have frenziedly pursued a hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries. They have also conducted an extremely wicked, multifaceted war of sabotage against Laos in an attempt to subjugate the Lao people and split Laos from Vietnam and Kampuchea. In so doing, they have hoped to break the alliance of the three fraternal peoples. The invasion of the three Lao villages by the Bangkok ultrarightists was the most recent illustration of this scheme. But all the devilish plots and stratagems of the enemy have met with lamentable failure. The Lao people are determined not to allow anyone to violate their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

With its foreign policy of peace, the LPDR has made great contributions to strengthening the bloc of unity of the three Indochinese countries and the common struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. Together with Vietnam and Kampuchea, Laos has wholeheartedly supported the Soviet Union's peace proposals and initiative; struggled against the arms race initiated by the U.S. imperialists; and struggled for easing

world tension and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The LPDR's international stature and prestige have been enhanced with each passing day.

Being in the same situation in their struggle for survival and development, the Vietnamese and Lao peoples have always stood shoulder to shoulder, sharing weal and woe and joining hands and hearts to defeat all enemies. By so doing, they have led the two countries' revolutionary cause from one success to another. The Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed in Vientiane in 1977, marked a new height in the special relations between the two countries. Together with the statement issued by the summit conference of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, this treaty has demonstrated its increasing effectiveness in life and has been proven the primary factor ensuring the success of the revolution of the three countries.

As Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane has asserted: The strengthening of solidarity and all-round cooperation among our three countries is a matter of vital importance and is the law that governs the development of their revolution in the past, at present, and in the distant future.

The time-honored, close solidarity between the Vietnamese and Lao peoples has been built with the flesh and blood of many generations fighting side by side against the common enemy. In the new stage of the two countries' revolutions, this solidarity has become even more shining because of its special, exemplary, and unchanging character. Each victory of the Vietnamese revolution has received contributions from the fraternal Lao people. Forever keeping in our hearts the fine sentiments and valuable support and assistance given us by the Lao people of all nationalities, we pledge to do everything in our power to develop the close, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos to make it flourish increasingly and become more fruitful with each passing day.

We wish the fraternal Lao people many greater achievements in implementing the resolutions adopted by the Third LPRP Congress to advance steadily the cause of building and defending their socialist homeland.

May the special Vietnam-Laos relations and the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea militant alliance last forever in the interests of the people of each country and of the socialist community as a whole and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN HAILS FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH MPR

BK101102 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Dec 84

[NHAN DAN 3 December editorial: "The Relations of Friendship and Cooperation Between Vietnam and Mongolia Develop Satisfactorily"]

[Text] Five years have elapsed since the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia became effective. Following the first treaty signed between the two sides 18 years ago, this historic document was signed during the official friendship visit to our country in December 1979 of the MPR party and government delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers--now general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Marking this event, we are elated to note that the friendship, militant solidarity, and multisided cooperation between the two fraternal countries--Vietnam and Mongolia--have developed and are developing in conformity with the spirit and contents of the treaty. Implementing what has been agreed upon, the two sides have exerted great efforts and adopted many measures aimed at achieving the objectives specified in the treaty: to consolidate further and to expand economic, scientific, and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit in order to step up socialist construction in each country, thus helping to strengthen the socialist community.

The long-standing relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia have developed increasingly on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. During the years of our resistance to the U.S. aggressors, the party, government, and fraternal people of Mongolia extended warm sympathy and lent vigorous support and disinterested, timely, and valuable assistance to our people. We always believe that the support and assistance given by Mongolia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries have contributed actively to the Vietnamese people's successes in their past anti-U.S. war for national salvation as well as in their present struggle for the construction and defense of their socialist fatherland.

The signing of the treaties of friendship and cooperation in 1961 and 1979 has manifested the common aspirations of the peoples of the two countries for ever closer fraternal solidarity and further expansion of bilateral

cooperation. In the 5 years since the new treaty became effective, a new step was taken in the relationship between the two fraternal countries, which has grown in both depth and scale.

Vietnam and Mongolia share the same views on the most important issues of our time, on the assessment of the international situation, on the strategic schemes of the imperialist and other reactionary forces, on the situation in Asia and the Pacific, and on the tasks to struggle for world peace as well as for peace and stability in the region. This solidarity and identity of views find a most eloquent expression in the visit to Vietnam in 1979 by a Mongolian party and government delegation led by Comrade Batmonh and in the return visit to Mongolia in the summer of this year by our party and state delegation led by Chairman Truong Chinh.

Along with promoting mutual understanding through the exchange of visits by delegations of various levels and sectors of the party, state, and mass organizations, the two sides have tried to expand the scope and form of cooperation. Apart from the exchange of commodities, the two countries have exchanged specialists to help each other train cadres for a number of national economic sectors and have undertaken joint research in production.

Good results have been obtained in a variety of domains. For instance, Vietnam has helped Mongolia in the restoration of historical relics and in the techniques of tomato and vegetable planting. In return, Mongolia has trained for Vietnam a number of specialists in agriculture, stockbreeding, and veterinary medicine.

On the basis of their treaty of friendship and cooperation, Vietnam and Mongolia have strengthened their solidarity and mutual support in the common struggle to safeguard the gains of socialism in each country and to increase the strength of the socialist community in the interests of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our two countries are closely united with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and unreservedly support the Soviet Union's untiring efforts aimed at defending the socialist community, struggling against the danger of nuclear war, and safeguarding peace, life, and the rights of all nations. Vietnam and Mongolia support the initiatives aimed at turning Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness and settling all disputes through negotiations.

The party, government, and people of Mongolia have reiterated their unstinting support for the Vietnamese people's struggle to build and defend our socialist homeland against the expansionist policy of the Chinese ruling circles in collusion with imperialism and other reactionary forces. They fully support the well-meaning proposals set forth by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Our people highly value the MPR's proposal for the signing of a convention on nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among countries in Asia and

the Pacific, regarding it as an important contribution to averting the danger of war and consolidating peace and security in Asia and other parts of the world.

Celebrating the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Mongolia treaty of friendship and cooperation, we express our sincere gratitude to the party, government, and fraternal people of Mongolia for their precious assistance to the Vietnamese revolution both in the past and the present. In keeping with the spirit of the treaty, our people pledge to do their utmost to continue to develop and enhance the effectiveness of their friendly relations and all-round cooperation with the MPR in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and socialism in Asia and the rest of the world.

CSO: 4209/101

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI VIEWS CONFLICTS AMONG THAI RULING CIRCLES

BK061133 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Unattributed article: "Contradictions and Crisis Among the Bangkok Ruling Circles"]

[Text] Conflict, at times sharp, has long existed between Thai Prime Minister Prem and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek.

When Prime Minister Prem announced the decision to devalue the baht early in November, General Athit, together with some other generals who are close to him, immediately voiced objections and even demanded a cabinet reshuffle on the grounds that the devaluation of the baht would lead to chaos and that it had been decided without the participation and consent of the army. People at first thought that General Athit would press the matter. However, a few days later, he hurriedly softened his stance by declaring gently that there was no conflict between the army and government and withdrawing his demand for a reshuffle of the cabinet, maintaining that it was a misunderstanding and a rumor.

However, those with a thorough knowledge of the situation in Thailand know that this was merely a part of the [words indistinct]. Some 3 months ago, a conflict burst out between Prime Minister Prem and General Athit when military circles demanded amendment of a clause in the constitution to allow various generals to participate in the government. General Athit demanded that his term as army commander in chief be extended so that he could take over the defense portfolio and even the premiership from Prem.

Despite his approaching retirement, Mr Prem still wants to remain in power. Meanwhile, as an equally ambitious man who is also keeping an eye on the position of prime minister, Athit has seized every opportunity to unseat Prime Minister Prem, from the absence of Prem for medical treatment in the United States--during which he intended to stage a coup d'etat--to the devaluation of the baht.

However, it seems as if General Athit possesses neither talent nor power. Prem himself still enjoys the support of the king and the loyalty of many admirals in the navy while Athit earns little support from the military.

Why did Ahtit quietly back down in his attack on Prem over the devaluation of the baht? The reason was that a number of generals switched their loyalty to Prem. According to well-informed sources from Bangkok, another factor was that the United States did not want any disturbance not beneficial to itself to take place in Thailand.

But does this mean that Ahtit has given up completely? People with a profound knowledge on Thailand are well aware that the situation in this country is rarely stable. Since 1932, Thailand has gone through 13 prime ministers, 14 coups d'etat, 15 general elections, 42 cabinet reshuffles, and many internal changes.

The discords among the top leaders in the Bangkok ruling circles, especially between Prime Minister Prem and General Ahtit, army commander in chief, are a continuation of that instability. Yet, Thailand, despite the conflicts among its leadership, is still seeking to cause trouble to its neighbors. Its foreign policy is one that tails after Beijing in order to carry out great Thai expansionism and hegemonism against the three Indochinese countries. That foreign policy is the continuation of its internal policy. Such a policy not only causes difficulties and troubles to its neighbors, but inflicts harm on the legitimate interests of the Thai people.

CSO: 4299/81

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

JUSTICE MINISTER PHAN HIEN VISITS NICARAGUA

BK061421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Ernesto Castillo Martinez, Nicaragua's minister of justice, a delegation of our country's Ministry of Justice led by Minister Phan Hien paid a visit to Nicaragua from 14 to 27 November.

Minister Phan Hien held talks with Minister Castillo. They exchanged views on the status and working experiences of the Vietnamese and Nicaraguan juridical sectors. The SRV delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the memory of Commander Carlos Fonseca, founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), and visited the military training field, the revolution museum, and a number of other establishments in Managua.

After the wreath-laying ceremony, Comrade Phan Hien congratulated Comrade Daniel Ortega and the FSLN on their great victory in the 4 November general elections. At the same time, he expressed the firm support of the Vietnamese party and people for the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary cause.

The SRV delegation attended the ceremony during which election winner certificates were presented to Comrade Commander Daniel Ortega and Dr Sergio Ramirez, FSLN candidates for Nicaragua's president and vice president respectively.

President Daniel Ortega warmly welcomed and expressed gratitude for the Vietnamese people's past and present sentiments of friendship and militant solidarity for the Nicaraguan people's struggle for peace, independence, and social progress.

CSD: 4209/91

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

WPC DELEGATION CALLS ON VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

BK081743 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 8--The World Peace Council delegation led by Ramesh Chandra, president of the council, today called on the Vietnam Peace Committee, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee.

It was warmly received by lawyer Phan Anh, Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, respectively president and vice president of the Vietnam Peace Committee; Nguyen Van Tien, secretary general of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Nguyen Trung Hieu, secretary general of the Vietnam Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee; and other officials.

Speaking on this occasion, Sam [word indistinct], secretary general of the Vietnam Peace Committee, recalled the Vietnamese people's activities [word indistinct] imperialists and the other international reactionary forces, making an active contribution to the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, [word indistinct].

Ramesh Chandra expressed his pleasure [words indistinct] himself with the Vietnamese people's struggle to maintain peace and national independence, especially their contributions to the world peace movement.

He expressed the belief that the Vietnamese people would certainly overcome all difficulties and trials and successfully build and defend their country.

He said the World Peace Council attached importance to [words indistinct] in 1985 and considered that the council is a pillar of the world peace movement.

CSO: 4200/254

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ACTIVITIES AT FINLAND-AIDED SHIPYARD DESCRIBED

OWO90851 Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 8--The Pha Rung shipyard built with Finnish assistance in Quang Ninh Province has been frequented by Vietnamese freighters since its first phase of construction completed on March 19 last.

The shipyard lying deep in the Tonkin Gulf surrounded by high mountains is an ideal place for ocean-going ships to harbour for repairing, especially during tropical storms. It can fill repair orders by freighters of up to 12,000 tons.

Early this year, it conducted major repair and maintenance for an 11,000-ton Chuong Duong freighter and completed the work 13 days ahead of schedule. Then another two Vietnamese ocean-going ships, Lai Giang and Tra Li, were placed on the yard's dry dock. Furnished with modern equipment, the yard is now fully capable of repairing foreign freighters steaming along Southeast Asian sea routes.

The Finnish Government, while helping Vietnam build the shipyard, has also helped in dredging the bed of the river estuary leading to Pha Rung. Now with Finnish assistance, the shipyard has embarked on the second phase of construction.

Besides Pha Rung shipyard, Finland has undertaken to help Vietnam transform and expand the water-supply system in Hanoi and build some other economic projects.

As far back as the 1960's when the Vietnamese people were facing with great difficulties in their war of resistance against foreign aggression, the Finnish Government and people rendered valuable support and assistance to Vietnam. [sentence as received] Helsinki was a place where many international conferences were held to express world-wide solidarity with and support to Vietnam. Today Vietnam places second after Tanzania in the list of developing countries that receives aid from Finland.

While receiving Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Matti Vayrynen during his friendship visit to Vietnam from March 23-26 last, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong expressed the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks to the government, the parliament and the people of Finland for their friendship with and valuable assistance to Vietnam in national construction.

CSO: 4200/254

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VAN TIEN DUNG COMMENTS ON SKDA SOCCER TOURNAMENT

OW091320 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Dec 84

[From "Review of Last Week's Significant Events" program]

[Text] Friends: A current event of special interest for our people country-wide, and repeatedly reported by our country's news agency, press, radio, and television, is the fifth SKDA [Sportivnyy komitet durzhestvennykh armiy-- Sports Committee of Fraternal Armies] soccer tournament being held in our country to mark the 40th VPA founding anniversary.

Our people and the armed forces joyously welcome more than 300 sportsmen of 13 soccer teams of fraternal countries' armies, who came to our country for sports games from Asia, Europe, Africa, and Latin America, bringing in the profound friendship and intense militant solidarity from their countries. This is a sports event of great significance, the greatest international friendship sports games ever held in our country, now reunified and advancing along the path to socialism.

In his opening speech, Comrade Colonel General Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee, vice defense minister, and chief of the VPA General Staff, said: There are winning and losing teams in sports games. But I think that the common victory for all our soccer teams is the solidarity and noble friendship among the peoples and armies of the fraternal countries.

On the eve of the opening of the 1984 SKDA, Senior General Van Tien Dung, at a cordial get-together at the guesthouse of the National Defense Ministry with the heads of the soccer teams of the fraternal countries who had come for the fifth SKDA soccer tournament, reminisced about the third SKDA soccer tournament, held in Vietnam in 1963, when only one-half of our country was liberated. The representatives were deeply moved upon hearing the comrade minister's quote of Uncle Ho's statement, when he visited the soccer teams in Hanoi that year: When our socialist economy is stronger, and when our country is reunified, we will build more stadiums and invite you, comrades, to come for sports games. Uncle Ho's promise, after 21 years, has become reality.

At present, though Vietnam's situation is still fraught with difficulties, and its enemy is seeking by all means possible to sabotage, intimidate, and invade it, representatives of fraternal armies still have opportunities to stay close together. The current SKDA soccer tournament is an opportunity for manifesting the most endearing sentiments and friendship among the fraternal armies.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CEMA AID TO LIGHT INDUSTRY--At its 41st meeting on light industry in Havana, CEMA decided to help Vietnam develop its light industry. This meeting discussed and decided the cooperation on light industry, wood processing, and printing. It adopted a program of action for the 1985-86 period, including a draft plan for assisting Vietnam develop its light industry in the period from 1986 to 1990. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Dec 84 BK]

JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 6--A delegation of the Japanese Democratic Youth League led by its chairman, Moto Ohate, arrived here Wednesday on a friendship visit to Vietnam as guest of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The delegation was greeted at the Hanoi International Airport by Vu Mao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and first secretary of the host committee. Yesterday afternoon, the Japanese guests were received by and had working sessions with Vu Mao and other members of the union's secretariat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 6 Dec 84 OW]

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 7--A delegation of the World Peace Council (W.P.C.) led by its President Romesh Chandra arrived here today for a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Peace Committee (V.P.C.). It was welcomed by lawyer Phan Anh, president of the V.P.C. and vice president of the W.P.C.; Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and vice president of the V.P.C.; and Do Xuan Oanh, secretary general of the V.P.C. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 7 Dec 84 BK]

NEW CYPRIOT ENVOY--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 8--Antonios J. Vakis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cyprus to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. The vice president had a cordial talk with the Hungarian [as received] diplomat. Present on the occasion were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council Nguyen Viet Dung. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0806 GMT 9 Dec 84 OW]

PUBLISHING COOPERATION WITH USSR--A protocol was recently signed in Moscow on Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the Publication of books on politics, sociology, science, technology, education, art, and children. According to the protocol, cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese publishing sectors will be substantially broadened. Various Moscow publishing houses will publish dozens of books written by Soviet authors and already translated into Vietnamese, including books commemorating Lenin's 115th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the great war of national defense. At the same time, the publication in Russian and other Soviet dialects of Vietnamese books popular with Soviet readers will continue. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Dec 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/101

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH DISTRICT DELEGATES

BK071120 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 62 pp 1, 2

[VNA report]

[Text] On the morning of 7 October at the Presidential Palace Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong had a cordial meeting with chairmen of district people's committees from throughout the country and the heads and deputy heads of the district-building committees of provinces, municipalities, and special zones who had come to attend the national conference to review the task of building districts and strengthening the district level.

Also present at the meeting were Ju Hau, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the District-Building Commission of the party and government; and Minister Doan Trong Truyen, secretary general of the Council of Ministers' Office.

Chairman Pham Van Dong was very pleased with the splendid success of the national conference to review the district-building work, and he noted with satisfaction that the capabilities and prospects for the district-building work in the period to come are great. The chairman said: It is the first time that such an important conference has been held since the August Revolution and since the unification of the country. It marks a milestone in economic development and in the building of new rural areas of our country.

Speaking of the important position and tasks of more than 400 districts in economic development and in the building of a new countryside, Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed: The district is the appropriate place for the comprehensive development of production, for the combination of agriculture and industry, for caring for the people's material and cultural life, and for building a new, socialist countryside and firm fortresses in national defense. Each district must be active and determined in implementing the party and government's lines and policies and must apply the valuable experiences and lessons of good models in an appropriate manner to its own economic and social conditions. At the same time, each district must closely associate its district-building work with the general economic and social development of the country. The chairman hoped that the district-building task will greatly contribute to building a new countryside from the delta to the midlands and mountainous areas and from the north to the south.

To attain the goals of the district-building task and to quickly change the face of the rural areas throughout the country, Chairman Pham Van Dong solicitously reminded the delegates, especially chairmen of district people's committees, to always remember and hold firm to the following tasks of a binding character: Develop the working people's right to collective mastery, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, of which the scientific and technological revolution is the key, and carry out socialist industrialization. Let us recall Uncle Ho's advice: Party members and cadres must be truly loyal servants of the people. Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed the belief that cadres in general, and district cadres in particular, will be directly in charge of production and of the living conditions of tens of thousands of people in the district and that, for this reason, they must truly respect the working people's right to collective mastery. We must know how to motivate the masses of people to enthusiastically engage in production, in building a new countryside in the district, and in contributing to national construction. The masses of working people exercise their right to collective mastery in each establishment, at each district level, and on the national scale. While being a master at the district level, the district must contribute to exercising mastery in national construction and in the socialist industrialization of the country.

Chairman Pham Van Dong urged the comrade chairmen of district people's committees not only to be thoroughly imbued with what was discussed or to show their determination at the conference, but also to actually work after they get back to their localities. Developing the economy and building a new countryside at the district level must be combined with the development of national economy and national construction. This means that the district must build its own locality satisfactorily while, at the same time, fulfilling the obligation to contribute its share to the state. The district-building task and the national construction task must be closely related to each other and are inseparable. In order to have more farm products for the state, the district level must, first and foremost, develop production, satisfactorily carry out distribution and circulation of goods, take good care of the life of the people, cadres, and the armed forces, and build a new, socialist countryside.

Recalling the splendid results of this first national district-building conference, Chairman Pham Van Dong said: I want this conference to be a turning point in the development of our country. This must be reflected in the actual work of more than 400 districts and of all sectors and echelons from the central to local levels. Everyone must be responsible for and has the obligation to the task of building the district and strengthening the district level.

We are still encountering many difficulties, and there are shortcomings in implementing the policy of building districts. But if all chairmen of people's district committees are active, zealous, and creative, it is certain that in each district we will quickly score new, greater achievements in the course of building a new countryside in combination with socialist industrialization of the country.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE THANH NGHI VISITS CAO BANG PROVINCE

BK101439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State, recently visited Cao Bang Province to inspect socioeconomic management work, activities of the people's councils at various levels, and law enforcement efforts.

The comrade party committee secretary and members of the standing committees of the provincial party and people's committees worked with Comrade Le Thanh Nghi and accompanied him in a work-inspection tour of Ba Be, Ngan Son, Ha Quang, and Quang Hoa Districts, Cao Bang City, and a number of villages and production installations, and in a visit to troops stationed at the border.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi conveyed the solicitous regards of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers to the people of various nationalities, combatants, cadres, workers, and civil servants of Cao Bang Province. He commended the achievements and progress recorded by the province's party organization, people, and armed forces in the economic, cultural, social, security, and national defense fields. Comrade Le Thanh Nghi stressed the need to build Cao Bang into an economically prosperous province with strong national defense capability; to closely combine economic building with national defense work; to step up district building efforts in conjunction with the strengthening of agricultural-forestry cooperatives; to care for the material and cultural life of the people, soldiers, cadres, workers, and civil servants; to further enhance the effectiveness of the work of the people's council at all levels; and to ensure that all laws are scrupulously enforced.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi urged the review and dissemination of the practical experiences of the Phuc Giang cooperation in Quang Hoa District. This cooperative, run by members of the Nung ethnic minority group, has been credited with achievements in intensive farming, increasing crop yields, satisfactorily implementing the slogan "an inch of land is as precious as an ounce of gold," planting trees on bare hills, developing handicrafts, producing farm implements of good quality, fulfilling all obligations to the state, satisfactorily ensuring security and national defense, and improving the material and cultural life of the people in the cooperative.

CSO: 4209/101

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

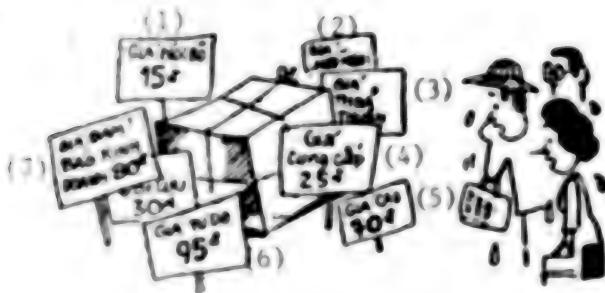
KIEN GIANG PARTY DEVELOPMENT--Kien Giang Province has recently paid attention to party development by recruiting new party members from among the contingent of scientific and technical cadres. Since early this year, various party organizations and chapters in the province have recruited 800 members, 2.5 percent of whom are scientific and technical workers. However, party development among the scientific and technical workers in Kien Giang is still weak. In the industrial, agricultural, and marine products sectors, there are large numbers of engineers and technical cadres, but few are party members. To overcome this situation, the party committee echelons of various sectors, branches, and localities are formulating party development plans in conjunction with the training of leading and management cadre for their localities and units. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Dec 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/101

CARTONS: GROSS WEIGHT VARIATIONS IN PRICES, APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC LANDS

Source: JOC LAP In Vietnamese 14 Nov 84 p 10

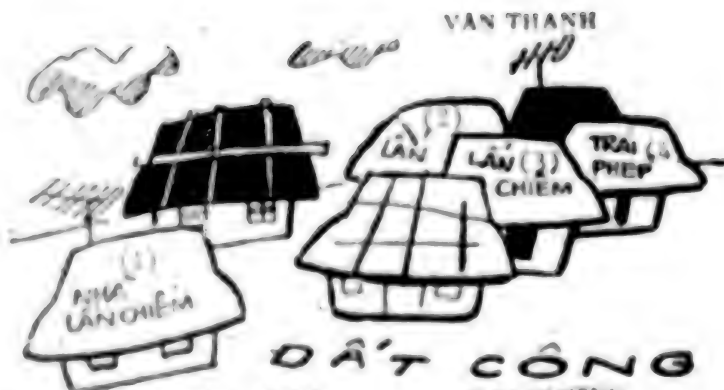
1706



(A) *Già trong rồi lại già ngoài...
Đề người tiên thụ một nhồi, già ơi!*

Figure 10.2

3. All these prices are really rough on the consumer
 4. In-house price
 5. Complimentary price
 6. Free market price
 7. Fixed business price
 8. Arbitrated price
 9. Supplied price
 10. High scale price



Key:

- B. Four season mushrooms
1. Squatters house
 2. Squatter
 3. Squatter
 4. Illegal

• Năm bốn mùa . / / /

MAI HƯƠNG

AGRICULTURE

NEAN DAN ON AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN NAM BO

BEK/1435 Hanoi NEAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Agricultural Transformation in the Nam Bo Provinces; Agricultural Transformation Must Be Linked With the Building of Districts and the Strengthening of the District Level"]

[Text] One of the important experiences drawn from the agricultural transformation task in the Nam Bo Provinces is that we must combine agricultural transformation with industrial and business transformation; combine the establishment of production collectives and marketing and credit cooperatives with district building and strengthening tasks. These tasks, when firmly integrated, will create a new development for a firm advance of the agricultural collectivization movement, thereby enabling various collective production units to develop the strength of socialist collective production methods in the initial stage with a small-scale network.

District building is an important revolutionary cause of strategic significance. This task can be accelerated and perfected only when we complete socialist transformation in agriculture as well as transformation in other fields. As a result, the completion of socialist transformation and the consolidation and strengthening of new socialist production relations are important factors for the district building task and for creating favorable conditions to develop the working people's right to collective matters at the district level. Moreover, the tasks of district building and strengthening at the district level will create conditions for various production collectives to develop the combined strengths of districts and individual grassroots production units, accelerate production, improve the people's daily life, increase accumulations for collectives, and provide contributions for the state. These tasks will also create conditions for socialist villages, the production units--units which are small but are able to organize production and the division of labor--to coordinate with each other to gradually establish specialized cultivated areas and production zones, carry out intensive cultivation, and increase productivity and agricultural products, thereby advancing agriculture a further step toward large-scale socialist production.

Based on production planning and the agro-forestry-fishery structure, various districts must establish the system of statistical technical services.

operation. This system plays an important role in ensuring production solidarity teams, production collectives, and cooperatives to satisfactorily carry out the product contract policy. Various district technical service operation organizations such as tractor, irrigation, crop and animal breeding, vegetation protection, and veterinary must be capable of helping grassroots production units carry out intensive cultivation to increase productivity. They must, together with grassroots establishments, be responsible for the finished products.

We must use the agro-forestry-fishery production structure of each district to integrate, at the initial stage, the production of materials with processing industry, build processing industrial system with appropriate scale and technical capability, combine district industry and small industry with grassroots small industry and handicrafts into a rational structure. District industry and small industry establishments, in addition to their production function, must surge forward to provide technical advice to cooperatives and production collectives, and create conditions for production collectives and joint venture cooperatives to expand branches and occupations and to build agro-industrial structures at grassroots and district levels. We must also use the requirements of agriculture production and agricultural product processing to establish district and grassroots engineering enterprises and cooperatives, thereby serving the repair and invention of improved semimechanical tools.

Along with production and processing work, we must perfect the service system and distribution and circulation at district organizations, including cooperatives, supply and sale units, agricultural cooperatives, and production collectives. We must also satisfactorily carry out the two-way contract system by supplying materials for consumer goods production and collect and purchase agro-forestry-fishery products, thereby establishing direct relations with peasants and effectively competing with private traders.

These systems of state-run production and service operation are in close association with supplementary cultural and social establishments at district level. When firmly combined, they will create direct socioeconomic links with grassroots production units, strengthen the grassroots' strength, and, together with the grassroots, produce a system that can ensure production development and consistently improve the people's material and cultural lives in districts.

Combining agricultural transformation with district building and strengthening tasks are new experiences that should be reviewed and comprehensively employed in order to advance the socialist transformation in agriculture a further and firmer step.

AGRICULTURE

PROBLEMS IN HO CHI MINH CITY MARITIME PRODUCT SECTOR

INVOYKAT Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 OCT 6 per 46

[From the press review]

[Text] A recent issue of THE HAN (MARITIME PRODUCTS) carried many reports and articles on fishing production installations resuming production, with many new product lines being created, and moving in the direction of economic integration in joint ventures with friendly production installations, in order to successfully implement the Sixth CPV Central Committee Program resolution.

That issue's article on management of the Ho Chi Minh City's maritime products sector made it clear that in Ho Chi Minh City's maritime products sector is encountering many production difficulties. Many maritime product production-business installations have not yet accumulated enough capital; some enterprises have even suffered losses. For example, last accounting showed that the city's sea-roam fishing enterprise, through fulfilling the 1981 plan norms, lost nearly 4 million dong. Because the proceeds from exporting 1,276 kg of fishery products could not compensate for the losses, its accumulated capital is insufficient.

Meanwhile, there has been a serious shortage of repair installations. Many fishing vessels are in bad condition (oil catches have decreased, and new fishing vessels could not be built because there were no city-supplied funds for the purchase of lumber. Other production installations have also encountered similar difficulties. The main cause is that Ho Chi Minh City's maritime product sector has not yet achieved unified management from the city production service down to production installations in the city's provinces and districts. Uncoordinated management is still noted in maritime product exploitation, farming, procurement, material supplies, processing, transportation, support to local demand, supplies of commodities to the central level, and exports.

The article concluded: In view of Ho Chi Minh City's realities, we realize that it is necessary to rapidly perfect the united management project in line with the directive of the city people's committee, in order to achieve early implementation of unified management and cooperation and unified action in all tasks, in accordance with the related state-promulgated documents, and to create a cohesive bond from the system, from the people, and from material resources for the sector's production of maritime products.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH RICE YIELDS--To date, Thai Binh Province has finished reaping its 10th-month rice crop. Despite early soil preparations and irrigation work, this year's 10th-month rice yields have dropped sharply because of the harmful effects of pests, diseases, and rains in October. More than 80 percent of the rice area have produced half-empty grains. In Quynh Phu, Thai Thuy, Hing Ha, and Vu Thu districts, half-empty grains and damage caused by stem borers have resulted in a 30 percent decrease in rice yields. According to Comrade (Nguyen Van Han), vice chairman of the provincial people's committee, who is in charge of agriculture, the entire province has achieved an average yield of only 2.3 metric tons per hectare. However, many cooperatives, owing to satisfactory pest control and crop protection work, have obtained relatively better yields. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Dec 84 BK]

END 4709/101

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

VNA ON POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

OW080955 Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 8--A series of power stations--some of them among the biggest in Southeast Asia--have been built or are under construction in various parts of Vietnam.

Construction of the 1.9-million-kW Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant on the Da River, 70 km southwest of Hanoi, started in November 1979, of the Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant, 60 km southeast of Hanoi, with an initial capacity of 440,000 kW, in May 1980 and of the 400,000-kW Tri An hydro-electric power plant, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, in April 1984, to name a few.

Many small power plants have been built or repaired in various localities. These include newly-restored power stations in northern border provinces after the Chinese invasion in February 1979. Two new hydro-electric power plants were built there, at Drayling (12,000 kW), and Phu Ninh (2,000 kW).

Together with power plants, a network of power line and 110-kv and 220-kv transformer stations were built to supply electricity to localities and to feed the national electric grid.

The 80-km power electric line from Ha Dong to Hoa Binh was set up to provide electricity for the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power station. The 150-km power line from Thanh Hoa to Vinh has connected the grid of northern and central Vietnam.

Early in November 1984, the 80-km power line and a 220-kW transformer station were put into use to transmit electricity from the Pha Lai thermo-electric plant to the central station.

The power industry holds a foremost place in Vietnam's economy, in keeping with the party's line of developing it one step ahead in the industrialisation of the country.

In the five years since 1979, Vietnam's power industry has increased its total output by 2.5 times over the 15 years from 1954-1980. This development will create advantages for the industrialisation of the country and pave the way for further advances of the national economy.

The Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant on the Da (Black) River is Vietnam's biggest water conservancy project. Its dam, 128 metres high and 640 metres long, with a 600 metre-wide base, stands like a mountain blocking the river, converting its 230-kilometre upstream part into a giant 9-billion-cubic-metre man-made lake.

This lake will on the one hand play a decisive role in eliminating the [word indistinct] danger of deluge by the turbulent Da River towards the Red River delta, and, on the other hand, provide it with additional water in the dry season.

Stretching along the old river, it will create a good water way for transportation between the mountain province of Son La and other provinces in the Red River delta.

The lake itself promises so rewarding advantages for aquaculture that various services have planned to set up food-processing workshops in Hoa Binh town. This will turn this once-remote town into not only the biggest power-supply centre in the country but also a big food-processing and tourist centre.

The construction of this project in Vietnam has been progressing as planned. In January 1983, exactly three years after construction work started, the first damming of the river was successfully carried out, and the river-stream was diverted into an artificial channel, opening a 1200-metre section of the river bed for the construction of the main dam. The successful damming has opened the prospect for the plant's first generator unit with an output of 240,000 kW to be put into operation in 1987.

Construction of the Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant, the biggest thermal plant in Vietnam, with a capacity second only to the Hoa Binh plant's is also going ahead as planned.

In 1983, three years after construction started, the first generator unit with a capacity of 110,000 kW was put to use, providing the northern grid with another 30 per cent of the general electricity output.

In November 1984, the second unit with the same capacity was also connected to the national grid. The electricity produced at the Pha Lai power plant is transmitted to the transformer station of the distribution centre on the outskirts of Hanoi whose completion also coincided with the commissioning of its second generator unit.

Not until the four generator units of the plant are completed in 1986 will the workers get used to operating this big thermo-power plant which has an automatic or semiautomatic control system.

In the south, the construction of the Tri An hydro-electric power plant is nearing the stage of blocking the Dong Nai River to build the main dam. It is planned that the first generator unit of this plant will be put into operation in 1987. With a designed output of 400,000 kW, each year it will supply the whole area with about 1.7 billion kW per hour of electricity, capable of meeting the requirement of other economic activities in the south.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

FOUR-SEAT TOURIST CAR--The automobile factory April 30 in Ho Chi Minh City has succeeded in producing 4-seat tourist cars named Saigon 85. The car is designed and produced by the factory itself. The only imported spare part is the 21.5-horsepower motor of the French Citroen Company. Before the complete liberation of South Vietnam in 1975, this factory was a branch of a French automobile company in Saigon. In the last 10 years, the factory reorganized its production, improved and perfected the production of tourist cars and buses. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Dec 84 BK]

CUU LONG ENGINEERING NETWORK--Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 10--The Mekong River delta province of Cuu Long in southern Vietnam is building a network of engineering establishments that reaches down to districts. The network includes the province's central engineering plant and local factories set up at provincial and district towns. A member [as received] of these establishments specialize in producing spare parts and repairing equipment for agriculture, aquaculture and transport and communications. Cuu Long can now produce and repair 250-ton barges, 50-ton reinforced concrete freighters, tugboats, trawlers, fodder-grinding machines, timber-processing machines, brick presses and coconut fibre decorticators. The Hieu Thanh engineering station in Vung Liem District has assumed the repair of farm tools for local peasants, saving them a lot of time and helping reduce repair charges by 30 per cent. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 10 Dec 84 OW]

CSO: 4200/254

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

THANH HOA ROADS, BRIDGES REPAIRED AFTER FLOODING

BK070510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] During the recent floods, as many as 10 roads in Thanh Hoa Province were submerged under water from 2 to 4 days. Nearly 500 km of roads under the management of the central, regional, or district levels, covering numerous bridges, sluices, and ferry-crossing sites, were seriously damaged or completely destroyed.

Immediately after the floods, the road communications sector and various districts and villages in the province quickly mustered materials and means and tens of thousands of laborers to participate in salvaging and repairing damaged bridges and roads. The provincial communications and transportation sector gave priority to gathering all vehicles, machines, and other means to help various units concentrate on immediately repairing important roads.

In addition to mustering the people to repair roads within the district, Nhu Xuan District also formed many work teams, totaling 200 persons, to clear downed trees, dig drainage ditches, and clear roads in the service of repair units.

It is particularly noted that the mountainous district of Quan Hoa, known for its road building movement, spent 11,000 man-days repairing one of the most important roads in the district.

Thieu Yen District joined with various road and bridge building units in repairing a 10-km portion of the provincial road in the district.

CSO: 4209/91

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

WIRED RADIO EXPANSION--To date, throughout Nghia Binh Province, there are 381 wired radio stations among primary organizations with a network of 26,800 loudspeakers of various types. Ten districts and cities in the provinces have completed the wired radio network expansion to the village and cooperative level and 13 districts and cities now possess ultrashortwave transmitters. The local wired radio station network has conveyed the central level's voice to the local people. In Duc Pho District, there are as many as 21 wired radio stations among primary organizations with 3,350 small loudspeakers. In Nhon My I cooperative (An Nhon District), 100 percent of the total number of households have loudspeakers. The network of grassroots wired radio stations in Nghia Binh Province has positively contributed to the propaganda activities aimed at motivating the people to implement the party and state lines and policies. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 84 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/65

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

CARTOONS DERIDE SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES, MARRIAGE BROKERING

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 8 Nov 84 p 8

[Text]



- Hôm nay ngày 13 nên ông lái xe
cẩn thận hơn...

Tranh : NGUYỄN NGHIỆM

- « Số cô rất hợp với vị đây ! Còn
với cậu kia thì... xung khắc
lắm !... ».

Tranh : NGỌC LỘC (B)



Key:

- A. Today is the 13th so the driver is being more careful
- B. Your future with this old gentleman on my right is very compatible.
As for that young man over there your futures are extremely
incompatible

CSO: 4209/90

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

MUONG ETHNIC MINORITY CONFERENCE--The first national conference of the Muong ethnic minority was held in Ha Son Binh Province, 60 km west of Hanoi. One hundred and fifty Muong cadres and people attended the conference. Twenty reports to the conference pointed out that in the last 40 years, since the country wrested back independence, with the attention of the party and state, the Muong ethnic minority has made much progress in building a new life. The Muong people, shoulder to shoulder with the other Vietnamese nationalities, have made great contributions to the resistance against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese expansionists, to defend and rebuild the country. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Dec 84 BK]

CSO: 4200/254

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

JAN 4-85